

New Brunswick School Series.

MANNINGS'
CLASSIFIED SPELLER

BY

EDWARD MANNING, A.M.

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ELEVENTH EDITION

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ABBREVIATIONS USED.

<i>S.</i> = Saxon.	<i>H.</i> = Hebrew	<i>gen.</i> = generally.
<i>Sp.</i> = Spanish.	<i>F.</i> = French.	<i>fr.</i> = from.
<i>C.</i> = Celtic.	<i>n.</i> = noun.	<i>wh.</i> = whence.
<i>L.</i> = Latin.	<i>v.</i> = verb.	<i>int.</i> = intransitive.
<i>G.</i> = Greek.	<i>p.</i> = pronoun.	<i>tr.</i> = transitive.
<i>Ger.</i> = German.	<i>part.</i> = participle.	<i>ex.</i> = example.
<i>I.</i> = Italian.	<i>prep.</i> = preposition.	<i>pr</i> = pronounced.
<i>Dan.</i> = Danish.	<i>a.</i> = adjective.	" comparative.
<i>D.</i> = Dutch.	<i>ad.</i> = adverb.	" superlative.
<i>A.</i> = Arabic.	<i>dis.</i> = distinguish.	" derivative.

N.B.—The small figures refer to the Roots on pp. 66–81.

EDUCATION OFFICE, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. }

The Board of Education, under the authority of the COMMON SCHOOL ACT 1871, has prescribed this edition of *Manning's Classified Speller*, as a text book for use in the Schools of this Province.

THEODORE H. RAND,
Chief Superintendent of Education

Entered according to act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of our
Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five,

By EDWARD MANNING,
In the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PART I.

WORDS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR FORMS

CLASS I. - PARONYMS

Paronyms are words pronounced alike, through different in spelling and meaning.

Adds,¹⁰⁰⁶ does add.

Adze, a kind of axe.

Ail, to be ill.

Ale, malt liquor.

Air,⁴⁷⁶ the atmosphere

Ere, before.

E'er, ever.

Heir,⁵²⁵ one who inherits property

Air, open to the air.

Air, the nest of a bird of prey.

Air, the whole : *ad.* entirely.

Air, a small boring tool.

Alter,¹¹⁷² to change.

Altar,¹¹³⁷ a raised place for sacrifice

Aloud, so as to be heard.

Allowed, did permit.

Arc,⁶⁶³ a curve.

Ark, a ship, a chest.

Ascent,¹⁸¹ a rise.

Assent,¹²⁷³ agreement.

Ate, did eat.

Eight, twice four.

Aught, any thing.

Ought, is bound in duty.

Auger, a carpenter's boring tool.

Augur, *L.*, a prophet, a sooth-sayer.

Bad, wicked, not good.

Bade, past tense of *bid*.

Ball, security.

Bale, a bundle.

Bait, a lure.

Bate,⁹⁴⁵ to lessen.

Baize, a coarse woollen cloth.

Bays, bay trees, a wreath.

Ball, a globe.

Bawl, to cry out.

Bard, *C.*, a poet.

Barred, secured by a bar.

Bawled, did bawl.

Bald, without hair.

Bare,¹³⁷² *v.* did bear : *a.* naked.

Bear, a wild animal.

Base,⁷⁸⁶ mean, low.

Bass, the lowest part in music.

Bay,¹²⁴ an arm of the sea.

Bay, a Turkish governor.

- Be**, to exist.
Bee, an insect.
Beach, the sea shore.
Beech, ⁷¹⁸ a tree.
Beat, ⁹⁴⁵ to strike.
Beet, a vegetable.
Beau, ⁴⁹ a gallant, a fop.
Bow, a weapon to shoot with.
Been, past participle of *be*.
Bin, or **binn**, a corn chest.
Beer, ³⁴⁹ a fermented liquor.
Bier, ¹³⁷² a frame for carrying a coffin.
Bell, *S.*, a sounding instrument.
Belle, ⁴⁹ a gay young lady.
Berry, ¹³⁷² a small fruit.
Bury, ⁶⁵² to put into the earth.
Birth, ¹³⁷² the coming into life.
Berth, a place to sleep in.
Bite, to seize with the teeth.
Bight, ¹²⁴ a bay.
Blew, did blow.
Blue, the color of the clear sky.
Boar, the male of the pig.
Bore, to make a hole.
Bowled, did bowl.
Bold, brave, forward.
Bole, the trunk of a tree; a stiff clayey soil.
Boll, a pod.
Bowl, a vessel.
Borne, ¹³⁷² carried.
Bourn, a limit.
- Bough**, ¹²⁴ a branch.
Bow, ¹²⁴ an act of reverence.
Brake, ⁹⁴⁷ a thicket.
Break, ⁹⁴⁷ to force asunder.
Breach, ⁹⁴⁷ a breaking, a gap.
Breech, the hinder part.
Bread, ⁹⁴⁷ food.
Bred, brought up.
Brews, does brew.
Bruise, to crush or hurt.
Broach, a spit; to tap a cask.
Brooch, an ornamental pin.
Browse, to crop herbage.
Brows, ⁹⁴⁷ the eyebrows.
Brute, ³⁰³ an animal.
Bruit, *F.*, a report.
Burrow, ⁶²² a rabbit hole.
Borough, ⁶²⁶ a town.
But, except.
Butt, a cask: to strike with the head.
Buy, to purchase.
By, near, past.
Bye, indirectly, not immediately.
Braid, ¹¹³³ to plait.
Brayed, ⁹⁴⁷ pounded, broken up.
Bridal, a wedding.
Bridle, a rein, etc., for guiding a horse.
Calendar, ⁶⁰ an almanac.
Calender, ⁸⁷⁴ a hot press for linen.
Call, ⁶⁰ to speak to.
Caul, a membrane of the body; a net for the hair.

PARONYMS.

7

- Cannon**, a big gun.
Canon, *G.*, a rule.
- Canvas**, ³⁶³ hempen cloth.
Canvass, ³⁶² to court votes, to examine.
- Candid**, ⁴⁵⁸ open, sincere.
Candied, ⁴⁵⁶ preserved with sugar.
- Carat**, a small weight (4 grs. Troy).
Carrot, a vegetable.
Caret, *L.*, a mark in writing.
- Cast**, to throw, to pour in a mould.
Caste, *F.*, a social rank (*especially in India*).
- Cede**, ¹⁵⁷ to give up.
Seed, the germ of a plant.
- Celling**, ⁴⁸² the top of a room.
Sealing, fastening with wax.
- Castor**, *G.*, the beaver: a kind of oil.
Caster, one who casts.
- Cell**, a small room.
Sell, to part with for money, etc.
- Cellar**, an underground room.
Seller, one who sells.
- Cent**, ¹⁰⁶¹ a small coin.
Sent, did send.
Scent, smell.
- Cere**, to cover with wax.
Sear, to burn.
Sere, dry, parched.
Seer, one who sees, a prophet.
- Cereal**, of the nature of corn.
Serial, ⁸⁸³ forming a series.
- Cession**, ¹⁵ the act of yielding.
Session, ¹¹⁷ a sitting.
- Chagrin**, *F.*, vexation.
Shagreen, a sort of leather.
- Choir**, ⁷²³ a band of singers.
Quire, 24 sheets of paper.
- Choose**, ⁸⁴² to select.
Chews, does chew.
- Chuff**, a coarse clown.
Chough, the red-legged sea-crow.
- Cingle**, ⁹⁰⁵ a girth for a horse.
Single, ¹⁰³⁰ one, or not more than one.
- Cinque**, *F.*, five in dice.
Sink, *n.*, a drain; *v.* to subside.
- Cite**, ¹³⁶⁵ to quote.
Site, situation.
Sight, perception by the eye.
- Censer**, ⁴⁵⁸ a pan for incense.
Censor, ¹²⁷⁶ a corrector of morals.
- Chair**, a moveable seat.
Char,* to work by the day.
- Clause**, ⁹⁷⁹ a part of a sentence.
Claws, talons of a bird, etc.
- Climb**, to ascend, to mount.
Clime, ⁸¹⁸ climate, region.
- Cole**, a name for cabbage, *kale*.
Coal, a kind of fuel.
- Coarse**, not fine; vulgar.
Course, ¹⁷⁵ a way, a passage.
Corse, ¹ a dead body (*poetic*).

* One who does this is called in America a *charwoman*, and is said to do *chores*.

Color, *L.*, hue or tint of bodies.
Culler, one who selects.

Collar, ¹⁰¹ a neck band.
Choler, ¹¹¹ anger, rage.

Complement, ¹⁰⁰⁷ a full quantity.
Compliment, *F.*, praise.

Coral, ²⁰⁸ a hard substance found in the ocean.

Corol, ⁵⁵⁸ the inner covering of a flower, the corolla.

Corral, *Sp.*, a cattle-fold (in *S.W. of U. States*).

Cord, a small rope.
Chord, ¹¹¹ the string of a musical instrument.

Core, ¹⁰⁸ the inner part : the heart.
Corps, *F.*, a *body* of troops.

Coin, money.
Colgne, a wooden wedge.
Quoin, a corner stone.

Council, ¹⁷⁷ an assembly for deliberation.

Counsel, ¹⁷⁷ advice, direction.

Cousin, *F.*, the child of an uncle or aunt.

Cozen, to cheat, to trick.

Creak, ⁶⁰¹ to make a harsh noise.
Creek, ⁷⁸¹ a small inlet or cove.

Crews, the plural of *crew*.
Cruise, ⁷⁷⁹ to rove for plunder.

Cruel, ⁵⁶³ inhuman.
Crewel, a kind of yarn.

Cygnets, ²⁰⁰ a young swan.
Signet, ⁷³⁰ a seal.

Close, ⁹⁷⁹ to shut.
Clothes, garments, dress.

Cote, a cot, a fold for sheep.
Coat, a garment.

Coddling, parboiling, foolishly indulging.

Codling, a sort of apple, a young cod.

Dam, a bank for water.
Damn, ⁶¹¹ to condemn.

Day, 24 hours: the time of daylight.

Dey, a Moorish governor.

Days, the plural of *day*.
Daze, to dazzle, to stupefy.

Dear, costly.
Deer, an animal.

Desert, ⁸⁸³ to forsake.
Dessert, ⁵⁶⁸ fruit after dinner.

Dew, vapor falling at night.
Due, ¹⁰¹⁷ owing.

Die, to expire.
Dye, color, tinge.

Discreet, ¹²⁷⁴ prudent, cautious.
Discrete, ¹²⁷⁴ distinct.

Divisor, ⁹²⁶ a term in arithmetic
Devisor, ⁴² an inventor.

Doe, the female deer.
Dough, unbaked bread.

Does, the plural of *doe*.
Dose, to sleep lightly.

Dram, a glass of liquor.
Drachm, a small weight.

Draft, ⁹⁶⁷ a bill of exchange.
Draught, ⁹⁶⁷ a drink, a current of air.

Dun, *S.*, a dull brown.⁴³⁸
Done, past participle of *do*.

Dust, *S.*, powder.
Dost, thou doest.

Dire, ¹³⁵¹ dreadful.
Dyer, one who dyes.

Dying, expiring.
Dyeing, coloring.

Ewe, a female sheep.
You, the person spoken to.
Yew, an evergreen tree.

Eye, the organ of sight.
I, myself.
Aye, yes.

Elision, ¹³⁹⁰ striking off a vowel.
Elysian, blissful, heavenly.

Fare, ¹⁶² the price of passage.
Fair, beautiful.

Fain, *ad.* gladly; *a.* willing.
Fane, ¹²²⁶ a temple.
Feign, ⁸⁷⁰ to pretend.

Forty, four tens.
Forté, ⁶³⁵ loud (*in music*).

Faint, weak.
Feint, ⁸⁷⁰ a pretence.

Faun, *L.*, an ancient sylvan deity.
Fawn, a young deer; to caress.

Feat, ⁸²³ an achievement.
Feet, the plural of *foot*.

Fellow, an associate.
Felloe, the rim of a wheel.

Flea, ¹⁷⁹ an insect.
Flee, ¹⁷⁹ to hurry away.

Floe, ⁴³² a mass of floating ice.
Flow, ⁴¹³ to run as a liquid.

Flour, ³³⁷ grain ground in a mill.
Flower, ³³⁷ a blossom.

Flue, a chimney.
Flew, ¹⁷⁹ did fly.

Fore, *S.*, first forward.
Four, twice two.

Fort, ⁶³⁵ a fortified place.
Forté, ⁶³⁵ what one excels in

Forth, *S.*, forward, out.
Fourth, next after third

Foul, *S.*, dirty.
Fowl, a domestic bird.

Frow, quarrels.
Phrase, ⁴⁷ a part of a sentence.

Franc, ⁵⁷¹ a French coin.
Frank, ⁵⁷¹ candid, free.

Freeze, to congeal.
Frieze, a part of an entablature.

Fir, an evergreen tree.
Fur, a covering of animals.

Furs, the plural of *fur*.
Firs, fir trees.
Fuize, a prickly shrub.

Fungus, L., a mushroom.
Fungous, spongy, like a fungus.

Gage, F., a pledge.
Gauge, to measure casks.

Gate, a door.
Gait, ¹⁶¹ the manner of walking.

Gild, to cover with gold.
Guild, a trading company.

Gilt, overlaid with gold.
Guilt, sin.

Glare, dazzling light.
Glair, the white of an egg.

Gloze, to flatter.
Glows, shines with heat.

Gneiss, Ger., a rock like granite.
Nice, pleasant, fitting.

Guest, a visitor.
Guessed, did guess.

Grate, a place for a fire.
Great, large, noble, important.

Grater, an instrument to grate with.
Greater, more great.

Greaves, armour for the legs.
Grieves, does grieve.

Grisly, dreadful, horrible.
Grizzly, ⁷⁵⁴ grayish.

Groan, to sigh as in pain.
Grown, increased in size; become.

Grocer, a dealer in tea, sugar, etc.
Grosser, ¹⁰⁷³ more gross.

Hale, ²¹⁰ healthy.
Hail, frozen drops of rain.

Hair, a growth on the head or chin.
Hare, a quadruped.

Hall, ⁸⁰⁶ a large room.
Haul, to pull, to draw.

Hart, a male deer or stag.
Heart, an organ of the body.

Hay, dried grass.
Hey, an exclamation.

Heal, ²¹⁰ to cure.
Heel, S., the hind part of the foot.
He'll, he will.

Hear, to perceive by the ear.
Here, in this place.

Herd, a number of beasts together
Heard, did hear.

Hew, to cut with an axe
Hue, a color.

Hie, to go in haste.
High, not low, elevated.

Hire, wages.
Higher, more high.

Hoard, a store laid up.
Horde, a band, a tribe.

Hole, a cavity.
Whole, ²¹⁰ *n.* all; *a.* total.

Home, ⁵⁰⁷ one's house or country.
Holm, the evergreen oak.

Hoop, *S.*, a band round a cask.
Whoop, a loud cry, a shout.

Hour, ⁷⁹² the 24th part of a day.
Our, belonging to us.

In, not without.
Inn, *S.*, a tavern.

Indict, ⁶¹ to charge with an offence.
Indite, ⁶¹ to compose, to dictate.

Invade, ¹⁵⁸ to enter as a foe.
Inveighed, ¹³⁸⁰ reproached.

Isle, ⁴³⁷ an island.
Aisle, ²⁵¹ a wing of a church
I'll, I will.

Jam, a conserve of fruit.
Jamb, *F.*, a support.

Just, ⁶⁰³ *a.* rightful; *ad.* exactly
Joust, a tournament.

Kernel, the meat of a nut.
Colonel, ⁸³⁶ a military title.

Key, that which moves a bolt. ⁸⁰¹
Quay, a mole, a wharf.

Kill, to deprive of life.
Kiln, a sort of furnace.

Knit, to weave with a needle.
Nit, the egg of an insect.

Knave, a rogue.
Nave, a part of a church.

Knew, ²⁰⁵ did know.
Gnu, an African antelope.
New, not old, fresh.

Knot, a part which is tied.
Not, a word of denial.

Know, ²⁰⁵ to have knowledge.
No, *a.* not any; *ad.* nay.

La, *S.*, an interjection.
Law, ¹²³ a rule of action.

Lac, *A.*, a kind of resin.
Lack, want.

Lacks, does lack, wants.
Lax, ⁹²¹ loose, not exact.

Lade, to load, to freight.
Laid, ¹²³ placed or deposited.

Lair, ¹²³ a beast's couch.
Layer, a bed or stratum.

Lane, a narrow street.
Lain, past participle of *lie*.

Laps, lies over the edge.
Lapse, ¹⁰⁰² course, flow.

Leech, a small bloodsucker.
Leach, to cause water to pass
 through ashes.

Led, did lead.
Lead, *S.*, a heavy metal.

Leaf, an organ of a plant.
Lief, willingly.

Leek, a kind of onion.
Leak, to run through, or let water
 through.

Lee, the sheltered side: a shelter.
Lea, ¹²³ a meadow.

Lees, dregs.
Lease, to glean.

Lessen, to make less.
Lesson, ⁸⁴¹ a task.

- Levee**, ⁹⁰² a morning assemblage,
an embankment.
Levy, to raise, to collect.
- Lie**, a falsehood.
Lye, a solution of potash.
- Limb**, a branch, a member.
Limn, ⁴⁹⁷ to paint.
- Links**, the plural of *link*.
Lynx, *L.*, an animal of the cat kind.
- Lion**, ²⁸⁸ an animal.
Lien, *F.*, a tie, a claim.
- Liar**, one who tells lies.
Lyre, ⁷⁰⁰ a musical instrument.
Lier, one who lies down.
- Load**, a burden, a freight.
Lode, a mineral vein.
Lowed, bellowed.
- Loch**, a Scotch lake or estuary.
Lough, an Irish lake or estuary.
Lock, a fastening for doors, etc.
- Lone**, solitary.
Loan, something lent.
- Made**, formed.
Mald, an unmarried woman.
- Male**, ⁵⁰⁸ masculine.
Mail, a bag of letters, armour.
- Mall**, a mallet. See *liii*.
Maul, to beat, to bruise.
- Mane**, hair on the neck of a horse.
Main, ²⁰⁶ principal.
- Manor**, *F.*, a domain, a district.
Manner, ⁶⁶⁴ way or method.
- Mantel**, ⁹¹¹ the chimney-piece.
Mantle, ⁹¹¹ a cloak.
- Mark**, a sign.
Marque, *F.*, license for privateering.
- Martin**, a kind of swallow.
Marten, a weasel.
- Mare**, ⁵³⁴ a female horse.
Mayor, *F.*, a chief magistrate.
- Marshal**, *F.*, a high officer.
Martial, warlike.
- Matrice**, ⁵³⁴ the mould of a coin.
Mattress, a bed.
- Maze**, perplexity.
Maize, Indian Corn.
- Meed**, *S.*, a reward.
Mead, a meadow.
- Mean**, base, contemptible.
Mien, air, look, manner.
- Metal**, ⁴⁰⁸ a mineral; as gold, etc.
Mettle, ⁴⁰⁸ spirit.
- Mete**, ¹⁰¹³ a limit; to measure.
Meat, flesh for food.
Meet, fit, proper.
- Meter**, ¹⁰¹³ a measurer.
Metre, ¹⁰¹² the measure of verse.
- Miner**, ⁴⁰⁸ a worker in mines.
Minor, ¹⁰⁷⁶ less; one under age.
- Mist**, *S.*, fog.
Missed, did miss.
- Mite**, *S.*, a small insect.
Might, ²⁰⁶ power, strength.

Moan, to lament, to grieve.
Mown, cut with a scythe.

Mote, a small particle.
Moat, a ditch or trench.

Mucus, *L.*, any slimy liquor.
Mucous, slimy.

Mule, *F.*, an animal.
Mewl, to cry as a child.

Nay, no.
Neigh, to cry as a horse.

Need, want.
Knead, to press, as dough.

Night, the time of darkness.
Knight, a title of honour.

None, not one.
Nun, a woman devoted to convent life.

Oar, an implement to row with.
O'er, over.
Ore, metal before it is smelted.

Ode, ⁶⁰⁵ a poem suited for music.
Owed, did owe.

One, single : a unit.
Won, did win, gained.

O, or **Oh**, an interjection.
Owe, to be indebted.

Otter, a quadruped that preys on fish.
Ottar, or **Attar**, oil of roses.

Packed, pressed together.
Fact, ⁹²⁵ an agreement.

Palate, ⁸⁷ the roof of the mouth.
Pallet, a straw bed.
Palette, *F.*, a painter's mixing card.
Pale, ⁷⁵¹ wan.
Pail, a vessel for water.

Pain, ²¹⁶ distress, suffering.
Pane, ⁷⁸³ a square of glass.

Pair, ¹⁰⁸⁵ two of a kind.
Pare, ⁸⁵⁶ to peel.
Pear, a fruit.

Pause, ⁷⁹⁵ to stop.
Paws, the feet of a beast.

Peace, ⁶¹⁴ tranquility, rest.
Piece, *F.*, a portion.

Peak, ⁷⁶⁷ a point.
Pique, *F.*, a grudge.

Peel, ¹¹ the rind of any thing.
Peal, a loud noise.

Pearl, a gem.
Purl, to flow with a gentle sound.

Peer, ¹⁰⁶⁵ a nobleman.
Pier, ³⁸⁵ a mole.

Pendant, ⁹⁰⁸ a jewel for the ear.
Pendent, ⁹⁰⁸ hanging.

Place, *F.*, a situation.
Plaice, ¹¹³⁴ a sort of flat fish.

Plane, ⁴⁰⁰ level, even.
Plain, ⁴⁰⁰ clear, evident; a flat country.

Plate, ¹¹³¹ a flat dish.
Plait, ⁸⁸⁵ a fold or braid.

Plum, a fruit.

Plumb, ⁴⁶⁹ perpendicular.

Pole, ³¹³ a long stake.

Poll, the head; a voting place.

Populous, ⁵⁴² full of people.

Populace, the common people

Pore, ¹⁴ a minute' hole (as in the skin).

Pour, to let out, to empty.

Practice, ⁸²⁵ a habit.

Practise, to do habitually.

Pray, ¹²³² to make a petition.

Prey, ⁶³⁸ to feed by violence, ⁶³⁴ to plunder.

Praise, commendation, applause.

Prays, beseeches, entreats.

Preys, seizes, plunders.

Primmer, comparative of *prim*.

Primer, ¹⁰³³ a first book.

Principal, ⁵⁶⁴ chief.

Principle, ⁶⁶⁴ a rule, an element.

Prize, ¹⁴⁹ a reward

Pries, does pry. inspects.

Prophet, ⁶⁸ one who foretells.

Profit, ²⁰⁰ gain, advantage.

Quarts, ¹⁰⁴⁰ the plural of *quart*.

Quartz, *Ger.*, rock-crystal.

Rabbit, a rodent ⁹⁰ animal.

Rabbet, a groove in the edge of a board.

Rack, to torture.

Wrack, ruin : a sort of seaweed.

Rain, water from the clouds.

Rein, ⁹⁶¹ a part of a bridle.

Reign, ⁵⁷⁷ royal authority.

Rap, to strike quickly.

Wrap, to enfold.

Raise, to lift.

Raze, ⁸⁴⁵ to demolish.

Rays, ⁷⁶⁸ beams of light.

Red, a color.

Read, perused.

Reed, a plant.

Read, to peruse

Reek, to smoke, to steam.

Wreak, to inflict violence.

Rest, ¹⁸² cessation from labor.

Wrest, to take by force.

Rheum, ⁴⁴² a thin fluid.

Room, an apartment.

Rhyme, likeness of sound in verse

Rime, hoar frost.

Rigger, one who rigs a ship.

Rigor, ⁴⁷⁰ severity, stiffness.

Right, ⁵⁷⁷ not wrong, just.

Rite, ¹²⁵³ a religious ceremony.

Wright, a workman.

Write, to express by letters.

Ring, a circular figure.

Wring, to twist.

Rode, did ride.

Road, a public highway.

Bowed, did row.

Roe, the spawn of fishes; a small kind of deer.

Row, to impel by oars.

Rood, the fourth of an acre.

Rude, ¹¹²⁷ coarse in manners.

Root, *S.*, part of a plant.

Route, *F.*, way, road.

Rose, ³⁵⁵ a flower.

Roes, the plural of *roe*.

Bows, ranks, lines.

Rote, ⁸⁷⁶ repetition.

Wrote, did write.

Rough, not smooth.

Ruff, a plaited collar.

Rung, participle of *ring*.

Wrung, participle of *wring*.

Eye, a kind of grain.

Wry, crooked.

Sailer, anything that sails or floats.

Sailor, a seaman.

Sale, the act of selling.

Sail, to be moved by sails.

Scene, ⁸⁰⁴ a place, a view.

Seen, beheld.

Seine, *F.*, a fishing net.

Skull, ⁹⁴⁰ the case of the brain.

Scull, to impel a boat.

See, to perceive by the eye.

Sea, the ocean.

Seam, *S.*, a line joined by sewing.

Seem, to appear.

Sees, does see.

Seize, to lay hold on.

Seignior, ¹²²² a title.

Senior, older: an older person.

Serf, ⁵⁶⁸ a slave.

Surf, the swell of the sea.

Surge, ⁵²² a great wave.

Serge, a woollen stuff.

Sheer, *r.* to turn aside: *a.* pure.

Shear, ⁹³⁷ to cut with shears.

Shock, concussion.

Shough, a shaggy dog.

Side, *S.*, the edge.

Sighed, did sigh.

Sine, ⁴³ a geometrical line.

Sign, ⁷²⁰ a symbol, an omen.

Sit, to rest.

Cit, ⁵⁹⁶ a citizen.

Slay, ⁶⁴⁴ to kill, to butcher.

Sleigh, a vehicle with runners.

Sley, ⁶⁴⁴ a weaver's reed.

Slight, inconsiderable, slender.

Sleight, a trick by the hand.

Slow, not quick.

Sloe, a small plum.

Slive, to turn.

Slew, did slay.

So, to such a degree: thus.

Sow, to scatter seed.

Sew, to join by the needle.

Soar, to fly aloft.

Sore, tender or painful.

- Soared**, did soar.
Sword, a weapon.
- Sold**, did sell.
Soled, ³⁷⁸ did sole.
- Sole**, ¹⁰²⁹ single, only.
Soul, the spirit.
- Some**, a part, several.
Sum, ¹⁰⁹⁴ the total.
- Son**, a male child.
Sun, the source ⁵⁰² of light.
- Staid**, steady.
Stayed, remained.
- Stationary**, ¹⁸² still, immovable.
Stationery, writing materials.
- Stair**, ⁸⁹⁰ one of a flight of steps.
Stare, to gaze.
- Stake**, ⁹²² a stick, a wager.
Steak, ⁹²² a slice of meat.
- Steel**, refined iron.
Steal, to take unlawfully.
- Step**, one move of the foot.
Steppe, a Russian plain.
- Stile**, ⁴⁹⁰ a set of steps over a fence.
Style, ⁸¹⁰ manner.
- Strait**, ⁹¹⁷ a narrow channel, a difficulty.
Straight, ⁹¹⁷ not crooked.
- Straiten**, to distress, to contract.
Straighten, to make straight.
- Sucker**, a shoot.
Succour, ¹⁷⁵ help.
- Suite**, *F.*, a train of followers.
Sweet, *S.*, tasting like sugar.
- Symbol**, ⁸⁹¹ a sign, a type
Cymbal, ⁸⁹¹ a musical instrument.
- Tacked**, slightly fastened.
Tact, ¹⁴⁵ ready talent, skill.
- Tacks**, the plural of *tack*,
Tax, ⁹⁰¹ an impost.
- Tale**, a story.
Tail, the hinder part of an animal.
- Tapir**, a South American animal.
Taper, *S.*, a candle.
- Tare**, an allowance in weight; a weed.
Tear, to pull to pieces.
- Teem**, to be full.
Team, horses or oxen drawing the same load.
- Tear**, *S.*, water from the eye.
Tier, ⁹⁷² a row.
- Their**, belonging to them.
There, in that place.
They're, they are.
- Threw**, did throw, cast.
Through, from end to end.
- Throe**, a great pain: a throb.
Throw, to fling.
- Throne**, ⁵⁵⁷ a chair of state.
Thrown, cast, flung.
- Tide**, the ebb and flow of the sea.
Tied, did tie, united.

Time, ¹¹⁷⁹ the measure of duration.
Thyme, a plant.

Too, over much ; also.
To, *prep.*, towards.
Two, ¹¹³⁸ twice one.

Toe, a part of the foot.
Tow, *S.* the material of rope.

Tole, to draw or allure.
Toll, to sound a bell.

Tolled, did toll.
Told, informed.

Ton, 20 hundred-weights.
Tun, a large cask.

Tract, ⁹⁷¹ a region, a pamphlet.
Tracked, did track.

Travel, ⁸⁷² to journey.
Travail, ⁸³² hard work, labor.

Tray, a dish.
Trait, *F.*, a characteristic.

Treaties, ⁹⁷¹ the plural of *treaty*.
Treatise, ⁹⁷¹ a book.

Vain, ¹¹²⁶ fruitless.
Vane, a weather-cock.
Vein, ⁶ a blood vessel.

Vale, ⁴⁰³ a space between hills.
Vell, ⁹⁰⁹ a cover or screen.

Vial, a small bottle.
Viol, a stringed instrument.

Wade, to walk through water.
Weighed, did weigh.

Wane, to grow less.
Wain, a waggon.

Waist, a part of the body.
Waste, to spend lavishly.

Wait, to stay.
Weight, heaviness.

Ware, goods.
Wear, to put on, to use.
Wear, Weir, a fence to catch fish.

Wave, a billow.
Waive, to put off.

Way, a road.
Weigh, to balance.

Week, seven days.
Weak, feeble.

Ween, to think.
Wean, to withdraw from.

Wether, *S.*, a sheep.
Weather, the state of the air.

Whirl, a turning.
Whorl, a ring of petals or leaves.

Wood, a forest.
Would, an auxiliary verb.

Wretch, a base or wretched person
Retch, to try to vomit.

Yoke, a frame to join working animals.
Yolk, Yelk, ⁷⁵⁵ the *yellow* part of an egg.

Your, belonging to you.
Ewer, a vessel for water.

CLASS II.—PARONYMS.

The first of each pair being a proper noun.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ann , or Anne , a woman's name. | an , ¹³²⁷ the indefinite article. |
| Abel , a man's name in Scripture. | able , powerful, sufficient. |
| Ammonite , one of the children of Ammon. | ammonite , a fossil curved shell. |
| Aar , a Swiss river. | are , part of the verb <i>to be</i> . |
| Ayr , a Scotch town. | air , the atmosphere. |
| Ate , the ancient goddess of mischief. | eighty , eight tens. |
| Amoor , an Asiatic river. | amour , a love affair. |
| Basque , belonging to Biscay. | bask , to lie in the sun. |
| Berne , the capital of Switzerland. | burn , ⁴⁵⁶ to consume by fire. |
| Brest , a French naval port. | breast , the chest. |
| Bede , a Saxon church writer. | bead , ¹²³⁴ a small ornament. |
| Burleigh , Queen Elizabeth's chief adviser. | burly , big, lusty, boisterous. |
| Bury , an English town. | berry , a small fruit. |
| Bann , an Irish river. | ban , ⁵⁸⁰ a curse, a prohibition. |
| Boyle , an Irish river and title. | boil , to effervesce ¹³⁹⁸ with heat. |
| Brahe , a Danish astronomer. | bray , to cry out like an ass. |
| Brighton , an English watering place. | brighten , to make bright. |
| Barbary , a country in Africa. | barberry , a small wild fruit. |
| Caesar , a great Roman conqueror. | seizer , one who seizes. |
| Champagne , a part of N.E. France. | champaign , ¹⁰² a flat, open country. |
| Chill , a country of South America. | chilly , cold. |
| Capitol , the ancient temple of Jupiter at Rome; the legislative buildings at Washington, U.S. } | capital , chief; the chief city of a country. |
| Ceres , the ancient goddess of corn. | series , ⁵⁸³ a number or row of things. |

***Cavan**, an Irish county.

Cain, Abel's brother

(Du) **Quesne**, a French Canadian governor. }

***Cyprus**, a Mediterranean island.

Cher, a French river.

Cowes, a town in the I. of Wight.

Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico.

Dane, a man of Denmark.

Doubs, a French river.

Erne, an Irish lake and river.

Ernest, a man's name.

Eyder, a Danish river.

Forth, a Scotch river.

Foyle, an Irish estuary.

Finn, a native of Finland.

Frise, belonging to Friesland in Holland.

Gael, a Highlander.

Gaul, the old name of France; a Frenchman.

(St.) **Goar**, a Swiss city.

Gibbon, an English historian.

Greece, a country in Europe.

(De) **Grasse**, a French admiral.

Handel, a great German musician.

Hawke, an English admiral.

Hyde, an English surname.

Holy I., an island off Northumberland; also one off Anglesea.

Hartz, a German mountain range.

Hugh, a man's name.

Jane, a woman's name.

Jewry, Judah: a Jewish quarter of a town.

cavern, ⁴⁰⁰ a cave.

cane, ⁸⁵⁴ a reed.

cypress, a tree named from this island.

share, ⁹²⁷ a part allotted.

cows, the plural of *cow*.

cortes, the Spanish parliament.

deign, ¹¹¹² to condescend.

do, to perform.

earn, to work for.

earnest, serious—from *yearn*.

eider, a kind of duck.

fourth, next after the third.

foil, to baffle or defeat. ⁸²³

fin, *S.*, an organ of motion in fish.

freeze, to congeal ⁴⁰⁰ with cold.

gale, a storm.

gall, bile, bitterness.

gore, clotted with blood.

gibbon, the long-armed Malay ape.

grease, ¹⁰⁷³ fat.

grass, the herbage of the field.

handle, to take in the hand.

hawk, a bird of prey.

hide, to conceal.

holly, ¹²⁴⁷ a shrub long connected with Christmas festivities.

hearts, the plural of heart.

hew, to cut down.

jean, a cotton stuff. See p. 156.

jury, ¹²³⁰ the judges of evidence in a law case.

These marked * are not pronounced *exactly* alike.

Juvenal, a Latin author.
Kiel, a Prussian port.
Knox, the great Scotch reformer.
Kant, a German philosopher.
Lyons, Lyon, a great French city.
***Lettice**, a woman's name.
Leeds, an English city.
Leigh, a Christian name.
Lapp, a native of Lapland.
Lent, a church fast.
Locke, an English philosopher.
(Mc) Leod, a Scotch clan.
(Mc) Lean, another Scotch clan.
Maese, } a Belgian river.
Meuse, }
Maine, a German river, an American State.
Metz, a French Fortress.

Mede, a native of Media.
***Menai**, a Welsh strait.
Neagh, a large Irish lake.
Ney, one of Napoleon's marshals. }
Nice, a port in South France.

Oder, a Prussian river.
Origen, one of the Greek fathers.
Ouse, an English river.
Paine, an English infidel writer.
Pesth, a Hungarian city.
Pallas, the ancient goddess of wisdom.
Peter, a man's name.
Pascal, a French religious writer.

Pole, a native of Poland.
Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.
Pitt, a great English statesman.

juvenile, ¹²⁶ young; a youth.
keel, the bottom of a ship.
knocks, the plural of *knock*.
cant, ⁶⁰² affected speech.
lions, the plural of *lion*.
lettuce, ²⁷¹ a salad herb.
leads, conducts.
lea, ¹²³ a meadow.
lap, to lick up.
leant, did lean.
lock, a fastening of a door.
loud, noisy.
lane, a narrow road.
maze, a puzzle.
muse, ⁰⁹⁷ to think, to meditate.
main, ²⁴⁸ principal.

mace, the wrapping of the nutmeg.
mead a meadow.
many, not few.

nay, no.

niece, *F.*, a brother's or sister's daughter.
odor, ³¹ a smell.
origin, ⁵⁰¹ the beginning or source.
ooze, to exude. ¹³
pain, bodily or mental trouble.
pest, ²¹⁸ a plague.
palace, a prince's house.

petre, ³⁸⁵ in the word *saltpetre*.
paschal, ¹²⁴⁹ belonging to the pass-over.
poll, the head.
pen, ²⁵⁴ a writing instrument.
pit, a hole.

Philip, ¹³⁷ a man's name.

Pilate, the Roman governor who delivered our Lord to be crucified.

Platte, a tributary of the Missouri.

Porte, the Turkish Court.

Paul, a man's name.

Ryde, a port in the Isle of Wight.

Rhodes, ³²⁸ a Mediterranean Island.

Rome, an Italian city.

Rennes, a French city.

Ree, or **Rea**, an Irish lake.

Rooke, an English admiral.

Rhone, a French river.

Save, a tributary of the Danube.

Skye, a Scottish island.

Scilly Islands, off Cornwall.

Scinde, a province of India.

Suir, an Irish river.

Stirling, a Scotch fortress and town.

Spree, the river of Berlin.

Styx, a fabled river of hell.

Seine, a French river.

Sion, a Scripture mountain.

***Severn**, a Welsh river.

Tyne, an English river.

Tees, an English river.

Tighe, an English surname.

Tyre, a town in Syria.

Uist, a Scottish island.

Venus, the ancient goddess of beauty.

Wales, a part of Great Britain.

Weter, a Swedish lake

Wey, an English river.

Phillip, a jerk with finger and thumb.

pilot, one who directs a ship's course : *fr. F.*

plat, ⁸⁰¹ to weave or braid; a *plot* of ground.

port, a harbor.

pall, to cloy; a mantle.

ride, to go on horseback.

roads, paths.

roam, to wander.

wren, a small bird.

ray, ⁷⁶⁵ a beam of light.

rook, a bird.

roan, brownish red.

salve, ⁶⁶⁹ ointment.

sky, the heaven.

silly, foolish.

sinned, did sin, erred.

sure, ⁶⁷⁰ certain.

sterling, *n.* English money : a genuine, real.

spray, sea-mist, a twig.

sticks, pieces of wood.

sane, ²²⁹ sound in mind.

shoot, *F.*, a shoot.

seven, a number.

tine, the prong of a fork.

tease, to vex.

tie, to fasten.

tire, to weary.

wist, ¹²⁸¹ to know.

venous, ⁶ belonging to the veins.

walls, laments, cries.

wetter, the comparative of *wet*.

way, method, direction.

Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec.

Weald, ³¹³ the upland S.E. of London.

***Wye**, a beautiful Welsh river.

Watt, the inventor of the steam engine.

wolf, a beast of prey.

wield, to manage, to govern.

why, because.

wot, to know (*now disused*).

CLASS III.—IMPERFECT PARONYMS.

Words pronounced somewhat similarly and therefore often misapplied.

Ay or **Aye**, (*eye*), yes.

Aye, (*a*) ever, forever, (*poetic*).

Accidence, ¹⁰⁰¹ the rudiments of grammar.

Accidents, casualties, chances.

Accept, ¹⁶⁶ to receive.

Except, to leave out.

Access, ¹⁵⁷ admission.

Excess, superfluity.

Accede, ¹⁵⁷ to agree with.

Exceed, to go beyond.

Adherence, ⁹²³ attachment to.

Adherents, followers.

Addition, ¹⁰⁹⁵ something added.

Edition, ⁹⁹⁴ a publication.

Affect, ³²² to act upon, to aim at.

Effect, to bring about.

Alley, ¹⁸³ a passage.

Ally', ³⁶⁴ a confederate.

Allusion, ⁶²⁰ reference to.

Illusion, false show.

Ant, an insect. See p. 54.

Aunt, a father's or mother's sister.

Apposite, ⁸⁰³ fit, suitable.

Opposite, contrary.

Assistance, ¹⁸⁶ help.

Assistants, helpers.

Attendance, ⁴⁴⁵ service.

Attendants, servants.

Bacon, pig's flesh salted.

Beacon, *S.*, a directing mark.

Ballad, a simple song. *F. ballade.*

Ballot, ⁸⁷¹ a ball in voting.

Bared, did bare.

Beard, *S.*, hair on the chin.

Baron, F., a title.
Barren, unfruitful.

Basalt, a rock of igneous origin.
Bay'salt, salt formed by evaporation.

Bodice, a pair of stays.
Bodies, substances.

Board,¹¹³³ a plank, a table.
Bored, did bore.

Boy, a male child.
Buoy,²⁴⁷ (*buoy*), a floating mark.

Cease,¹³⁷ to stop.
Seize, to lay hold of.

Chance ¹⁰⁰¹ accident.
Chants,⁶⁰³ pieces of music for chanting.

Cooly, an Oriental laborer.
Coolly, with coolness.

Concert,¹³⁶³ union.
Consort,¹²¹⁹ a husband or wife.

Coral,²⁴⁴ the product of the coral insect.
Choral,⁷²³ belonging to a chorus.

Creek, a bay or nook.
Crick, a stiffness in the neck.

Currier,⁵¹ a leather dresser.
Courier,¹⁷⁵ a messenger.

Deference,¹⁷³¹ respect, submission.
Difference, disagreement.

Dissent,¹²⁷³ difference of opinion.
Descent,¹⁸¹ a slope, parentage.

Decease,¹³⁷ death.
Disease,⁵⁶⁷ sickness.

Decree,¹²⁷⁴ to ordain.
Degree,¹³⁰ a step, a rank.

Defer,¹⁷³⁴ to put off.
Dif'fer,¹²⁰ to disagree.

Divers,⁶²³ several.
Diverse, different.

Doze, to slumber lightly.
Dose,⁹⁸⁶ the portion of medicine given at one time.

Doom, judgment, fate.
Dome,⁵⁰³ a cupola.

East, S., where the sun rises.
Yeast, leaven to raise bread.

Either, any one of a number.
Ether,⁴⁷⁷ a volatile gas.

Elicit,⁹⁷⁰ to draw out.
Illicit,¹³²⁶ unlawful.

Elude,⁶²⁰ to dodge, to escape.
Ilude, to mock, to deceive.

Emerge,⁷³⁰ to rise from the water.
Immerge, to plunge into it.

Emigrant,¹⁴⁰ one leaving a country
Immigrant, one entering it.

Eminent,³⁰⁰ remarkable.
Imminent, threatening, impending.

Errand,¹⁶⁵ a message.
Errant, wandering.
Arrant, notoriously bad.

Eruption,⁹⁴⁰ a breaking out.
Irruption, a breaking into.

Ex'orcise,¹²³⁷ to cast out devils
Exercise,⁹⁵⁵ to work with

Extant, ¹⁸² surviving.

Extent, ⁴⁸⁵ space, compass, ⁴⁸⁴

Fall, (*v. int.*), to drop.

Fell, (*v. trans.*), to cause to fall.

Fibres, ⁷⁷⁰ threads.

Fibrous, having fibres.

Fisher, one who fishes.

Fissure, ⁴²⁹ a cleft, a crevice.

Fool, ³⁷ a silly person.

Full, *S.*, filled.

Formally, ⁷⁵⁷ in a formal manner.

Formerly, at a former time.

Gamble, to play at high stakes.

Gambol, to frisk, to frolic: *fr. I.*

Gristly, containing gristle.

Grizzly, ⁷⁵⁴ somewhat gray.

Group, ¹⁵⁰ a cluster.

Grope, to feel one's way.

Genus, *L.*, a sort or class.

Genius, *L.*, talent.

Gorilla, a large African ape.

Guerilla, *Sp.*, a partisan or irregular soldier.

Heron, *F.*, a bird.

Herring, ⁶⁴⁷ a fish.

Holy, ¹²⁴⁷ sacred.

Wholly, ²¹⁰ entirely.

Idle, lazy.

Idol, ⁷³⁴ an image for worship.

Idyl, ⁴⁴ a pastoral poem.

Impostor, ⁸⁰³ a cheat.

Imposture, cheating, deceit.

Im'potent, ²⁰⁴ powerless.

Im'pudent, ¹³⁷⁰ shameless.

Inge'nious, ¹²⁶⁰ clever.

Ingen'uious, ¹²⁶⁰ frank, open.

Jester, one who jests.

Gesture, a motion of the limbs.

Juggler, ¹³¹⁶ one who juggles.

Jugular, belonging to the neck.

Laud, ¹²⁴³ to praise.

Lord, a title.

Lie, ¹²³ (*v. int.*) to recline.

Lay, (*v. trans.*), to put down.

Least, smallest.

Lest, for fear that.

Lineament, ⁷⁷⁴ a feature.

Liniment, ointment. *L li'nere*,
to anoint.

Lose, to suffer loss.

Loose, untied, slack.

Larva, *L.*, the grub of an insect.

Lava, ⁸⁵⁷ molten volcanic rock.

Literal, correct to the letter.

Littoral, belonging to the shore.

Magnate, a great man.

Magnet, a loadstone.

Missal, ⁹⁷³ the mass book.

Missile, a weapon which is thrown.

Monetary, ¹³¹⁶ relating to money.

Monitory, admonishing.

Mode, fashion.

Mood, frame of mind.

Naughty, bad.

Knotty, full of knots.

Oracle, ⁵¹ a source of advice.
Auricle, ⁵³ an ear, an opening.

Of, *S.*, belonging to.
Off, away from.

Ordinance, ⁷²⁶ a command.
Ordnance, cannon : *fr. F.*

Offal, the refuse of meat.
Awful, dreadful.

Pampers, feeds luxuriously, indulges.
Pampas, the grassy plains of
¹¹⁰⁶ Buenos Ayres. ⁴⁷⁶

Partition, ¹⁰⁸⁰ a fence or wall.
Petition, ¹²⁹⁴ a request.

Pastor, *L.*, a shepherd, a clergyman.
Pasture, ⁸⁴⁴ grazing ground, grass.

Pillar, a column.
Pillow, ⁷⁷¹ a rest for the head while sleeping.

Plaintiff, ⁷¹ one who brings a lawsuit.
Plaintive, mournful.

Prec'edent, ¹⁵⁷ (*c*) an example.
President, ¹¹⁷ (*z*) one who presides.
Presence, ¹⁹⁰ the being present.
Presents, ¹²⁷³ gifts.

Patience, ¹³⁰² forbearance.
Patients, sick persons.

Pistil, *F.*, a part of a flower.
Pistol, a small gun. See p. 156.

Preposition, ⁸⁰³ a part of speech.
Proposition, a proposal.

Prop'hesy, ⁶⁶ (*si*) to foretell.
Prophecy, (*ci*) something foretold.

Radish, ³³² a garden vegetable.
Reddish, somewhat red.

Racer, a race horse.
Razor, ⁸⁴⁵ an instrument for shaving.
 ing.

Rents, the plural of *rent*.
Rinse, to wash out.

Relic, ¹⁰¹³ something remaining.
Relict, a widow.

Rise, (*v. int.*), to get up.
Raise, (*v. tr.*), to cause to rise.

Rot, to putrefy.
Wrought, worked.

Route, *F.*, direction, way.
Rout, defeat.

Ruse, *F.*, a trick.
Rues, does repent.

Soot, smoke deposited.
Suit, to agree, to fit.

Signal, ⁷²⁰ to make signals.
Signalize, to make celebrated.

Shown, (*o*) part. of show.
Shone, (*o*) did shine.

Salary, ⁴¹⁵ wages.
Celery, a vegetable : *fr. F.*

Sit, (*v. int.*), to be in sitting posture.
Set, (*v. tr.*), to place.

Sink, to descend.
Zinc, *Ger.*, a metal.

Sculptor, ⁷³² one who cuts stone,
 &c.
Sculpture, something cut in stone
 &c.

Soar, to fly aloft.

Sower, one who sows seed.

Spacious, ¹⁰²⁶ roomy.

Spe'ci'ous, ⁴¹ plausible.

Species, *L.*, sort, kind.

Spacie, coined money.

Statute, ¹⁸² an established law.

Statue, an image set up.

Stature, height in standing.

Stra'ta, ⁸⁹⁰ beds of rock.

Straighter, less crooked.

Surplice, ¹¹ a priest's white robe.

Surplus, ¹⁰⁸⁴ something over.

Sooth, *n.*, truth; *a.* true, pleasing.

Soothe, to calm, flatter, or allay.

Sexton, a church servitor, p. 59.

Sextant, the sixth of a circle.

Subtle, sly, insinuating.

Subtle, rare, delicate, acute.

Tour, *F.*, a journey.

Tower, ⁶⁵⁷ a castle.

Tract, ⁹⁷¹ a region.

Track, to trace by the footsteps.

Turban, an Eastern head dress.

Turbine, a water wheel: *fr. L.*

Wary, ¹²¹⁷ cautious.

Weary, tired, worn out.

Wicked, sinful.

Wicket, a small gate.

Were, (*wer*), part of the verb *to be*.

Ware, merchandise.

Where? in what place?

Weak, feeble.

Wick, a part of a candle. ⁴⁰⁸

Weal, welfare.

Wheel, a part of a vehicle.

Weigh, to find the weight.

Whey, sour milk.

Wet, moist.

Whet, to sharpen.

Wench, a servant maid

Winch a bent handle for turning
a wheel.

Wight, a person.

White, a color.

Wile, *S.*, a trick.

While, to beguile away.

Win, to gain.

Whin, gorse, furze (*gen. plural*).

Wine, the fermented juice of the
grape. ¹⁵⁰

Whine, to cry like a dog.

Wist, ¹²⁵¹ to know.

Whist, a game of cards.

Witch, a woman with supernat-
ural powers.

Which? which, one?

With, *S.*, (*th soft*), a preposition.

Withe, (*th hard*), a band of twigs.

Wither, to fade.

Whither? to what place?

Whether, a conjunction.

Weather, state of the atmosphere.

Wen, an excrescence of the skin.

When? at what time?

Ye, you.

Yea, yes.

CLASS IV.—HOMONYMS.

Homonyms are words spelt and pronounced alike, but different in meaning. They are either from different roots, as shown in List II.; or modifications of some primitive sense of the word, as shown in English Etymology, Class VIII. Those only are given in the following list, which are not obviously to be referred to either of the other lists; and only leading definitions are given.

LIST I.

- Address**, ⁹⁰³ *v.* To speak to. *n.* Deportment. Cleverness. Superscription. A speech.
- Air**, ⁴⁷⁸ *n.* What we breathe. A tune. Carriage, or manner.
- Ash**, *n.* A kind of tree. That which remains of the fire.
- Ball**, ⁸⁰¹ *n.* A round thing. A dancing assembly.
- Bank**, ⁸¹⁶ *n.* A heap of earth. A place to store and deal in money.
- Bark**, *n.* The noise of a dog. The covering of a tree.⁶¹² A ship.
- Beam**, *n.* *S.*, a large stick of timber. A ray of light.
- Bear**, ¹³⁷² *v.* To carry. To endure. *n.* A wild beast.
- Beetle**, ⁹⁴⁵ *v.* To overhang. *n.* An insect. A heavy mallet.
- Bill**, *n.* A bird's beak. An axe. A document.
- Billet**, *F.*, *n.* A log. A small document or note.
- Bit**, *v.* Did bite. *n.* A small piece, a *bite*. Part of a horse's harness.
- Board**, ¹¹³³ *v.* To have meals for a price. *n.* A thin plank.
- Boot**, *n.* A covering for the leg. Advantage.¹³⁴⁴
- Bound**, ⁹¹⁵ *v.* Did bind. *n.* A leap. A limit.
- Bowl**, *v.* To roll. *n.* A ball. A round vessel.
- Bore**, *v.* To drill. To annoy. The past of *bear*. *n.* A sudden and great rise of the tide, as at the head of the Bay of Fundy.
- Braxler**, *n.* A worker in *brass*. A pan for coals.
- Brook**, *v.* To endure an insult. *n.* A small stream.
- Bugle**, ¹²⁴ A hunting horn. A long bead.
- Butt**, *v.* To strike with the head. *n.* A cask. A target.
- Calf**, *n.* The young of a cow. Calf skin. Part of the leg.
- Can**, ²⁰⁵ *v.* Is able. *n.* A metal vessel.
- Cape**, ¹⁶ *n.* A headland. A part of a garment which covers the head or neck.
- Caper**, ²⁸⁵ *v.* To leap and frisk. *n.* A pickle.
- Card**, ⁷¹⁹ *v.* To comb wool. *n.* Stiff paper.

- Cast**, ¹⁰⁰¹ *v.* To throw, as in a mould. *n.* A moulded shape.
- Cataract**, ⁹³⁰ *n.* A cascade. A disease of the eye.
- Charge**, *F.*, *n.* Care or guidance. An accusation. *Cost.* Attack.
- Clove**, ⁹³⁸ *n.* Past of *cleave* (to split). *n.* An Eastern spice.
- Club**, *v.* To subscribe together. *n.* A thick stick. An association.
- Cockle**, *n.* A shell fish. A weed among corn.
- Commit**, ⁹⁷³ *v.* To entrust. To do (*in a bad sense*). To send to jail.
- Cow**, *v.* To terrify or overawe. *n.* An animal.
- Court**, ⁹⁰⁵ *To woo.* *n.* A royal household. A space enclosed by buildings. An assemblage of judges.
- Crab**, *n.* A shell fish. A small sour apple.
- Craft**, *n.* Cunning. Trade. A small vessel.
- Cross**, ⁷⁷⁹ *v.* To trouble or vex. *a.* Peevish. *n.* A shape made by intersecting lines. Trouble.
- Cork**, ⁹⁶⁰ *n.* The bark of the cork oak. A city in Ireland.
- Crow**, *n.* A bird. A crowbar. The note of a cock.
- Crop**, *v.* To cut short. *n.* The harvest. A bird's craw. *S.*
- Dear**, *a.* Beloved. Precious. Costly.
- Deck**, ⁷²⁹ *v.* To dress, to adorn. *n.* The floor of a ship.
- Die**, *v.* To expire. *n.* A stamp. A cube.
- Dock**, *v.* To cut off. *n.* An enclosed place for ships; also one in a court of law. A weed.
- Draw**, ⁹⁶⁷ *v.* To drag. To take from a cask. To portray.
- Drill**, ⁹⁵¹ *v.* To bore. To exercise soldiers. *n.* A kind of baboon.
- Drug**, ³⁹³ *n.* A medicine. Anything hanging on the seller's hands.
- Duck**, *v.* To dive, or put under water. *n.* A bird. A linen fabric.
- Dun**, *v.* To ask payment often—from *din*. *a.* Dull brown.⁴⁵⁶
- Ear**, *n.* The organ of hearing. A stalk of wheat, &c, *S.*
- Ellipsis**, ¹⁰¹⁹ *n.* An omission of words. An oval*
- Engross**, ¹⁰⁷³ *v.* To take the whole. To write in a lawyer's hand.
- Entertain**, ⁹⁸¹ *v.* To keep (an idea, or a guest). To amuse.
- Exact**, ⁸²⁷ *v.* To force from an unwilling person. *a.* Correct.
- Express**, ⁹⁵⁸ *v.* To declare. To squeeze out. To send off speedily.
- Fare**, ¹⁶² *v.* To be in any state, to be treated. *n.* Price of passage. Food.
- Fast**, *v.* To abstain from food. *a.* Not loose. Quick.

* Generally written *ellipse*, when used in this sense.

- Fawn**, *v.* To hang about fondly or slavishly. *n.* The young of the deer.
- Fellow**, *n.* An associate, a match. A clown.
- Figure**, ⁷³⁸ *v.* To appear. To represent. *n.* A shape. A number.
- File**, ⁷⁷ *n.* A rasp. A thread to string papers on.
- Firm**, ¹¹⁸⁵ *a.* Strong, steady. *n.* A trading company.
- Fit**, *v.* To suit. *a.* Proper. *n.* A spasm⁹⁰⁹ or attack.
- Flock**, *n.* A number of sheep or birds. A lock of wool.
- Fold**, *v.* To double up. *n.* An enclosure for sheep, &c.
- Foot**, *n.* That on which a body stands. The lowest part. 12 inches.
- For**, *prep.* Instead of, with regard to. *con.* Because.
- Founder**, ⁷⁸⁵ *v.* To go to the bottom. *n.* One who founds.⁵⁰⁵
- Fret**, ⁹⁶² *v.* To grieve. To wear by rubbing. *n.* An ornament in architecture.
- Fry**, *v.* To cook in a frying pan. *n.* The young of fish.
- Gall**, *v.* To chafe, irritate, or harass. *n.* The bile.⁷⁵⁵ A vegetable excrement.
- Gloss**, *n.* Lustre. An explanatory note.
- Gore**, *v.* To tear with horns. *n.* Clotted blood.
- Grain**, ⁸⁵⁰ *n.* Corn. A small particle. Texture or composition.
- Grate**, *v.* To rasp. To make a *grating* noise. *n.* A range of bars.
- Grateful**, *a.* Thankful. Pleasing. *L.* *Gratus*, pleasant.
- Graze**, *v.* To feed on *grass*. To touch slightly.
- Green**, *a.* Of the color of grass. Unripe. *n.* A grassy plain.
- Ground**, *Past* of *grind*. *n.* Earth. The foundation or reason. *S.*
- Gum**, *n.* The flesh round a tooth. A sticky substance.
- Habit**, ¹³⁸⁵ *n.* Custom. Dress. State of the body, constitution.
- Hail**, *v.* To salute, or wish *health*. *n.* Frozen rain.
- Hamper**, *v.* To clog or hinder. *n.* A packing basket.
- Help**, *v.* To assist. To prevent, avoid. *n.* A domestic servant (*in U.S.*).
- Hide**, *v.* To conceal. *n.* The skin of a beast.
- Hop**, *v.* To jump with one foot. *n.* A plant.
- Hue**, *n.* A color. A loud noise.*
- Hull**, *n.* A husk. The body of a ship. A port in *Y*orkshire, Eng.
- Husband**, ⁹¹⁵ *v.* To spend prudently. *n.* A married man.
- Instant**, ¹²³ *a.* Urgent, immediate. *n.* The shortest space of time.
- Jar**, *n.* An earthen vessel. A discord, or jarring sound.

* In the phrase hue and cry.

- Kind**, ²²³ *a.* Good natured. *n.* Sort or species.
- Kite**, *n.* A bird of prey. A toy (named from this bird).
- Lace**, *n.* A knitted or woollen fabric. A string.
- Lake**, *n.* Red color. A very large pond.
- Lap**, *v.* To lick up. To fold over. *n.* The space formed on the legs in sitting.
- Lean**, *v.* To incline. *a.* Thin. *n.* The fleshy part of meat.
- Leave**, *v.* To quit or stop. To put forth leaves. *n.* Permission.
- Left**, *part.* Not taken. *a.* Opposite of right : because the left hand is not so much used as the right.
- Let**, *v.* Formerly, to hinder; now, to allow; to put out to hire.
- Link**, *n.* A ring of a chain. A torch.
- Like**, *v.* To love, or be pleased with. *a.* Resembling.¹¹⁵¹
- Lock**, *n.* The fastening of a door, &c. A tuft.
- Mace**, *n.* An ornamental official staff. A spice.
- Mall**, *n.* Tribute. Armour of defence.⁶¹⁷ A post bag. *F. maille.*
- Mangle**, *v.* To smooth linen. To rend and bruise.
- Mast**, *n.* Part of a ship. Acorns⁵⁵⁸ and beech nuts.
- Match**, *n.* A material for lighting with. An equal—wh. *mate.* A marriage.
A contest.
- Matter**, ⁵³⁴ *v.* To be of importance. *n.* *material.* Subject of discourse.
- Mead**, *n.* A meadow. Honey wine.
- Meal**, ⁸⁶⁸ *h.* A repast. Flour ground in a mill.
- Meet**, *v.* To come together. *a.* Proper. *n.* A place where hunters meet.
- Minute**, ¹⁰⁰⁶ *n.* A short space of time. A short note.
- Mole**, *n.* A small animal. A soft wart. A bank. *L. moles*, a mass.
- Moor**, *v.* To fasten a ship by ropes, &c. *n.* A fen, *S.* A native of Morocco.
- Mortar**, *n.* A vessel in which things are pounded. Cement. A wide cannon. *F. mortier.*
- Must**, *v.* Is bound by necessity. *n.* Mould. Unfermented wine, *fr. L.*
- Madder**, *a.* Comparative of *mad.* *n.* A dye.
- Nail**, *n.* Part of the fingers and toes. A metal spike. 2½ inches.
- Nap**, *n.* A short sleep. The down on cloth.
- Nervous**, *a.* Strong. Weak in the nerves. *L. nerva*, a nerve.
- No** *a.* Not any. The *adverb* of denial.
- Oblige**, ⁹¹⁴ *v.* To force or bind. To do a favor for.

- Organ**, ⁶⁷⁹ *n.* A natural instrument of an animal or plant. A wind instrument.
- Ounce**, ¹⁰²⁸ *n.* A weight. A panther, a *lynx*.
- Partial**, ¹⁰⁸⁰ *a.* Inclined to. Belonging to a *part* only.
- Paste**, *F.*, *n.* Dough. Mock jewellery.
- Patient**, ¹³⁸² *a.* Suffering, persevering. *n.* A *suffering* person.
- Peck**, ⁷⁶⁷ *v.* To *pick* at with the beak. *n.* A quarter of a bushel.
- Peer**, *v.* To peep. *n.* An equal. A nobleman. ¹³⁸⁵
- Pen**, *v.* To enclose. *n.* A writing tool. A wing. ²⁵⁴
- Pet**, *n.* A little passionate outburst. A favorite.
- Pine**, *v.* To languish. *n.* A tree. A pineapple.
- Pinion**, ²²² *v.* To fasten the arms. *n.* A wing. A tooth of a wheel.
- Pink**, *v.* To pierce. *n.* A flower. Rose color.
- Plate**, *n.* A *flat* dish. Vessels of the precious metals.
- Poach**, *v.* To boil slightly. To take game unlawfully. See p. 58.
- Pollard**, *n.* A topped tree. A mixture of meal and bran.
- Post**, ⁸⁸² *v.* To travel quickly, or send off quickly. To copy into a ledger. *n.* A stake. A messenger. An employment. The Post Office.
- Prefer**, *v.* To choose rather. To advance.
- Prune**, *v.* To lop. *n.* A dried plum. *F.*
- Pump**, *n.* A dancing shoe. An engine for raising water.
- Punch**, ⁹⁶² *n.* A tool for making holes. A mixed liquor. A cart horse.
- Pupil**, *n.* A scholar. A part of the eye. *L.*, *pupillus*.
- Purchase**, *v.* To buy. *n.* A fulcrum or rest for a lever.
- Quarter**, ¹⁰⁴⁰ *v.* To billet soldiers. *n.* The fourth part. A measure. Mercy in battle.
- Race**, ³²² *n.* A generation. A genus. A running match: *fr.* *S.*
- Rail**, *v.* To scold violently. *n.* A paling. A wading bird.
- Ram**, *v.* To drive forcibly, as a ram butts. *n.* A male sheep. *S.*
- Rash**, *a.* Hasty, done with a *rush*. *n.* An eruption on the skin. ³⁴⁵
- Rent**, *v.* Tore. *n.* A tearing. An income. ⁹⁸⁸
- Resolution**, ⁹¹⁹ *n.* Determination. Separation into parts.
- Right**, ⁵⁷⁷ *a.* Just. Straight. Not left. *n.* Justice. A claim.
- Ring**, *v.* To sound a bell. *n.* A circle, *S.*
- Rock**, *v.* To move to and fro. *n.* A large fixed stone. A distaff.
- Roe**, *n.* A female deer. The eggs of fish.

- Rue**, *v.* to be sorry for. *n.* A bitter herb.
- Rush**, *v.* To run violently. *n.* A marsh plant.
- Sack**, *v.* To rob a conquered town. *n.* A bag. The old name for sherry.
- Sash**, *n.* A wide ribbon or scarf. A window frame.
- Season**, ⁴⁷³ *v.* To give relish. To temper or mature. *n.* A time.
- Set**, *v.* To place, to plant. To become solid. *n.* A number of things which go together.
- Spar**, *v.* To box. *n.* A beam or bar. A crystal.
- Shaft**, *n.* A handle. An arrow. A vertical pit. A pillar.
- Shed**, *v.* To let fall. *n.* A covered place to shed the rain.
- Shoal**, *a.* *Shallow*. *n.* A great number of fish. A sand-bank.
- Shore**, ⁸³⁷ *n.* The beach. A prop.
- Size**, *n.* Bulk. Glue.
- Smooth**, *v.* To make smooth. *a.* Not rough.
- Spirit**, ¹⁹⁶ *n.* The soul. Courage. Alcoholic liquor.
- Steep**, *v.* To soak. *a.* Precipitous. *n.* A precipice.
- Steer**, *v.* To direct a ship. *n.* A young bullock.
- Stem**, *v.* To withstand a current. *n.* A stalk. The bow of a ship.
- Stern**, *a.* Harsh, austere. *n.* The *steering* place.
- Stick**, ⁸²² *v.* To stab. To cling to. *n.* A piece of wood.
- Succeed**, ¹⁵⁷ *v.* To follow. To prosper.
- Suffer**, ¹³⁷⁴ *v.* To allow. To endure (*as pain. etc.*).
- Suit**, ⁸⁵¹ *v.* To fit. *n.* A set. Courtship. A law case.
- Swallow**, *v.* To receive into the stomach. *n.* A bird.
- Tack**, *v.* to fasten. To alter a ship's course. *n.* A nail.
- Till**, *v.* To cultivate. *n.* A money drawer. *prep.* Until.
- Toll**, To sound a bell. *n.* A tax. *S.*
- Treat**, ⁹⁷¹ *v.* To use. To negotiate. To discuss. *n.* A feast.
- Tumbler**, *n.* A kind of pigeon. A gymnast.⁹¹³ A drinking glass.*
- Turtle**, *S.*, *n.* A sea tortoise. A kind of pigeon.
- Usher**, *v.* To introduce. *n.* An under-teacher: *fr. F.*
- Wages**, *v.* Carries on war. *n.* Hire of work people
- Well**, *a.* Sound in health. *ad.* Rightly. *n.* A deep spring of water.
- Yard**, ⁹⁰⁷ *n.* An enclosure. Three feet. A spar.

* Formerly made so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it.

LIST II.

In which the difference meaning

y arises from the different derivations.

Arch, ⁷⁹⁰ droll, sly : chief
Arch, ⁶⁶³ a curve, as in a bridge.

Bay, ¹²⁴ an arm of the sea.
Bay, the laurel tree : also brown.
G. lais, a palm branch.
Bay, to bark at : *fr. F.*

Bull, *S.*, the male of cattle.
Bull, a papal proclamation : *L.*
bullæ, a seal.
Bull, a blunder in speech.

Case, ¹⁰⁰¹ state, condition.
Case, ¹²⁶¹ a law *cause* or trial.
Case, ⁹⁸² a covering.

Chase, to hunt. *F. chasser.*
Chase, ⁹⁸² to *enchase*, to engrave.

Comb, ⁴⁰⁴ a receptacle for honey.
Comb, an instrument for adjusting
 the hair. *S. camb.*

Corn, ³⁵⁰ any kind of *grain*.
Corn, ²⁶⁴ a *horny* excrescence
 on the foot.

Count, ¹²⁶⁷ to *compute*. A clause in
 an indictment.
Count, ⁵⁸⁵ a title.

Counter, opposite to. *L. contra.*
Counter, a table for *counting* on.

Cleave, ⁹³⁸ to split.
Cleave, ¹³⁶⁹ to stick to.

Cricketer, ⁶⁹¹ an insect.
Cricketer, ⁷⁸¹ a game.

Dam, ⁵³⁵ the mother of an animal.
Dam *D.*, a bank to confine water.

Defile, to *besoul* or corrupt.
Defile, ⁷⁷⁵ a gorge or ravine.

Desert, ⁶⁶³ to forsake.
Desert, ¹³⁶⁷ merit.

Date, ⁹⁸⁴ the time of an event.
Date, ¹⁴¹ a kind of fruit.

Divers, men who *dive*.
Divers, ¹²⁹ several.

Don, a Russian river.
Don, ⁵⁵⁴ a Spanish title.
Don, to put on. See p. 56.

Down, soft feathers or hair. *Dan.*
duun.

Down, ³⁰⁷ a hill.
Down, downwards. *S. adune.*

Elder, older. *S. eld.* age.
Elder, a tree. *S. ellarn.*

Fair, beautiful, equitable. *S. fægr.*
Fair, a free market : *fr. L.*

Fell, a hill. *S. feld.*
Fell, *S.* fierce : wh *felon*.
Fell, did *fall*.
Fell, *S.*, a skin, a hide.

Felt, did *feel*.
Felt, *S.*, soft cloth.

Fine, good looking. *F. fin.*
Fine, ⁷⁸⁷ a forfeit. In *fine*, lastly

Flatter, ¹⁹⁵ to praise falsely.
Flatter, comparative of *flat*.

Fleet, ¹⁷⁹ to haste away.
Fleet, ⁴³² a navy.

Foil, ³⁷ to baffle, to *befool*.

Foil, ³⁴⁶ leaf, as gold foil.

Grave, ⁹⁰⁶ serious.

Grave, ⁷³¹ to engrave. A sepulchre. A tomb.

Holm, the evergreen oak. *S.*

holen, holly. See p. 17.

Holm, *S.*, a river island; or low, flat land near a river.

Host, ⁵⁰⁰ an army.

Host, ⁵⁸⁶ one who entertains.

Host, the elements in the Mass.
L. hostia, a sacrifice.

Gin, a distilled liquor. *F. genievre*, juniper.

Gin, ¹²⁹⁰ a snare, an engine.

Jet, a mineral. See p. 156.

Jet, ⁸⁰⁰ to jet out, a spout.

Just, ⁶⁰³ right, fair.

Just, exactly, *juxta*, p. 62.

Kennel, ³⁵⁴ a water-course.

Kennel, ²⁴³ a dog house.

Lay, ¹²³ past of *lie*, to put down

Lay, a song. *S. ley*.

Lay, ⁵⁴⁶ not clerical.

League, ⁹¹⁶ a treaty.

League, three miles: *fr. C.*

Lie, to rest.

Lie, a falsehood. *S. lig*.

Lime, *F.*, a species of *lemon*.

Lime, the *linden* tree.* *S. lind*.

Lime, *S.*, a mineral, a cement.

Line, ⁷⁷⁴ extension in length.

Line, ³⁰¹ to put in *lining*.

Lawn, a grassy level. *W. llan*.

Lawn, ³⁶¹ fine linen.

May, the 5th month. See p. 159

May, ²⁰⁸ an auxiliary verb.

March, to step regularly. *F.*

marcher.

March, the 3rd month. See p. 159.

Mean, to intend. *S. mēnan*.

Mean, middling,—low, base. *S. mēne*.

Means, ⁷⁰⁴ instrumentality.

Mill, an engine for grinding meal.

Mill, ¹⁰⁸² the thousandth part of a dollar.

Mint, ¹³¹⁶ a place for coining.

Mint, a small herb. *G. minthe*.

Mine, *S.*, belonging to *me*.

Mine, ⁴⁰⁶ a place for ore.

Mass, a lump. *L. massa*

Mass, ⁹⁷³ the Roman Catholic service of the Lord's Supper.

Page, ⁵³⁷ a servant boy.

Page, one side of a leaf. *L. pa'gina*

Plane, ⁴⁰⁰ level; a tool for smoothing.

Plane, ¹¹³⁴ the *plat'anus* tree.

Pole, ¹²⁸ the end of the earth's axis

Pole, ³¹³ a stake: 5½ yards.

Pole, a native of Poland.

Policy, ⁵⁶³ management, plan.

Policy, a warrant for money in the funds: a promise to pay by insurance offices. *L.*

pollice'ri, to promise.

* Called in America the *basswood*.

Pitch, ⁷⁶⁷ to throw : hence the elevation or extent.

Pitch, tar. *L. pix.*

Pale, ⁷⁵¹ whitish, *pallid*.

Pale, ⁸¹³ a stake, an enclosure.

Pile, a large stake driven in the ground. See *pillory*, clv.

Pile, ⁷⁷¹ the nap on cloth : a mass.

Pulse, ⁹⁴ a throbbing of the blood.

Pulse, leguminous plants, fr. *pull*

Port, a wine from *Oporto*.

Port, ¹³⁷⁹ *deportment* : a gate or harbour, ⁸⁰⁹

Porter, ⁸⁹ a gate keeper.

Porter, ¹³⁷⁹ a carrier of loads.

Quarry, ¹⁰⁴⁹ a place where stone is hewn and *squared*.

Quarry, ¹²⁹⁷ prey.

Rank, ³²⁹ vigorous, coarse, rancid.

Rank, ⁵⁸³ dignity : a row.

Rally, ⁶⁸⁴ to re-form in battle.

Rally, to jest satirically : fr. *rail*.

Rest, *S.*, quiet, cessation.

Rest, ¹⁸² that which remains.

Rose, did *rise*.

Rose, ³⁷⁵ a flower, a color.

Riddle, a puzzle, from *read*.

Riddle, ⁸⁵⁵ a coarse sieve.

Ray, ⁷⁶⁶ a beam of light

Ray, a skate.

Sage, ⁶⁰⁹ a kitchen herb. *F. sauge.*

Sage, ¹²⁸⁴ wise, prudent.

Saw, did *see*.

Saw, a proverb, a *saying*.

Saw, a tool. *S. saga.*

See, to discern by the eye.

See, ¹¹⁷ a bishop's diocese.

Seal, a sea mammal. *S. seal.*

Seal, ⁷³⁰ a signet for letters, &c.

Sound, ²⁰⁹ healthy.

Sound, ⁶⁸⁵ a noise : to examine (as by *sound*), to try.

Sound, *S.*, a strait, a fish's air bladder.

Sole, ¹⁰²⁹ only, single.

Sole, ³⁷⁸ part of a foot; a fish.

Still, *S.*, quiet.

Still, ⁴²¹ a machine for *distilling*.

Stole, did *steal*.

Stole, *G.*, a priest's robe.

Scale, ⁸¹⁷ to mount by ladders : the proportion of represented to real size in maps, &c.

Scale, ⁹⁴⁰ to come off in flakes : the covering of reptiles and fish.

Smelt, did *smell*.

Smelt, to *melt* ore.

Smelt, *S.*, the young of a fish.

Tense, ⁴⁸⁵ tightly stretched.

Tense, ¹¹⁷⁹ time (in *grammar*).

Tender, ¹¹¹⁵ affectionate, fragile.

Tender, ⁴⁸⁵ to offer or *extend*. A vessel or car which attends (for *attender*).

Vice, ¹¹²⁵ wickedness.

Vice, ⁶³⁴ a machine to hold *forcibly*.

Vice, ¹¹⁷⁶ a substitute, as *viceroi*.

CLASS V.

Words spelled alike, the meanings of which are changed by changing the Accent.

Au'gust, the eighth month.
August,³²² grand, majestic.

Bu'fet, *F.*, *n.* a box or blow with the fist; *v.* to strike.
Buffet', a shelf, a side-table.

Com'pact,⁹²⁵ an agreement.
Compact', firm, solid.

Con'jure,¹²³⁹ (*kun'-jur*), to practise the art of a conjurer.
Conjure', to call upon with adjuration; to entreat in the most earnest manner.

En'trance,⁷⁹⁰ the act or place of entering.

Entrance', to put into a *trance* or *ecstasy*. *L. trans*, beyond.

Gal'lant, *F.*, brave, (applied to military men)
Gallant', attentive to ladies.

In'stinct,⁴⁶⁴ *n.* the imperfect reason of animals.

Instinct', *a.* moved by something within, animated.

In'valid,²⁰⁷ one weak or disabled by sickness, wounds, &c.

Inval'id, weak; of no force or weight.

Min'ute,¹⁰⁰⁶ the 60th part of an hour: a small portion of time.

Minute', small, diminished

Provost,⁸⁹³ (*prov'-ust*), the head of a corporation.*

Provost, (*pro-vo'*), the executioner of an army.

Su'pine, a kind of verbal noun in Latin.

Supine', lying with the face upward, indolent. *L. supi'nus*.

In pronouncing the following words, when used as nouns or adjectives, the accent should be in the first syllable; but when employed as verbs, on the last.

Ab'sent,¹²⁹ not present.
Absent', to keep away.

Ab'stract,⁹⁷¹ an abridgment.

Abstract', to draw or separate from; to abridge.

* Edinburgh, in place of a Mayor has a Lord Provost.

Ac'cent, a peculiar tone in speaking or pronouncing; stress or force given to a particular syllable in a word; a mark by which the accent is denoted.

Accent', ⁶⁹² to mark the accent; to give or express the accent.

Af'fix, the post-fix or terminating particle.

Affix', ⁹²⁴ to join or unite to.

At'tribute, ¹⁸⁵ a quality.

Attrib'ute, to assign to.

Aug'ment, ³²² an in'crease.

Augment', to increase.

Col'lect, ⁸¹¹ a short prayer, *collected* from the services of the day.

Collect', to bring together.

Com'ment, ¹²⁵⁷ an exposition.

Comment', (upen'), to expound.

Com'press, a surgical bandage.

Compress', to press together.

Com'pound, ⁸⁹³ a mixture; an enclosure.

Compound', to mix, to come to terms of agreement.

Con'cert, ¹³⁹¹ a musical entertainment; agreement or design.

Concert', to contrive, ¹³⁰¹ to plan.

Con'cord, ¹⁶³ harmony.

Concord', to agree with.

Con'duct, ⁹⁶⁵ behavior.

Conduct', to lead, to manage.

Con'fine, ⁷⁸⁷ a boundary.

Confine', to limit; to imprison.

Con'flict, ⁹¹² a struggle, or contest.
Conflict', to oppose.

Con'sort, ¹²¹⁹ a wife or husband, a companion.

Consort', to associate with.

Con'test, ⁶⁷⁹ a dispute, a struggle.

Contest', to dispute, to contend.

Con'tract, ⁹¹¹ a binding agreement.

Contract', to draw together.

Con'trast, ¹⁵² opposition of things, unlike.

Contrast', to place in opposition

Con'verse, ¹²⁹ n. conversation; a. the opposite or contrary.

Converse', to discourse familiarly with.

Con'vert, ¹²⁹ a person converted.

Convert', to change or turn.

Con'vict, ⁶³⁰ a person convicted.

Convict', to prove guilty.

Con'voy, ¹³⁴⁰ an escort, or guide.

Convoy', to escort, to accompany as a guard.

Coun''termand', ⁵⁷³ an order to the contrary.

Coun'termand'', to revoke a former order.

Des'cant, ⁶⁹² a song, a discourse.

Descant', to harangue.

Des'ert, ⁵⁸³ a wilderness; a *deserted* place.

Desert', to forsake.

Di'gest, ⁸²⁸ materials arranged.

Digest', to arrange; to dissolve.

Dis'count, ¹²⁶⁷ abatement for ready money.

Discount', to make an abatement for ready money.

Es'cort, *F.*, an armed guard.

Escort', to accompany as a guard.

Es'say, ¹³⁶¹ an attempt; a treatise.

Essay, * to attempt; to try.

Ex'port, ¹³⁷⁹ a commodity exported.

Export', to carry or ship goods out of the country.

Ex'tract, ⁹⁷¹ something extracted.

Extract', to draw out, or from.

Fer'ment, ¹³⁶⁶ a boiling, a tumult.

Ferment', to cause or produce fermentation.

Fre'quent, ¹¹⁹⁸ often occurring.

Frequent', to visit often.

Im'port, ¹³⁷⁹ any commodity imported; meaning; consequence; tendency.

Import', to bring from abroad; to mean or signify.

In'cense, ¹⁵⁷⁸ perfume or fragrance exhaled by fire.

Incense', to inflame, to enrage.

In'crease, ⁷²⁰ augmentation.

Increase', to make more or greater.

In'lay, ¹²³ something inlaid or inserted.

Inlay', to variegate with an in'lay.

In'sult, ¹⁷⁷ an affront.²¹

Insult', to treat with insolence.

In'terchange, a mutual exchange commerce. *F. changer.*

Interchange', to exchange with.

In'terdict, ⁶¹ a prohibition.

Interdict', to prohibit.

Miscon'duct, ⁹⁶¹ bad behaviour.

Mis'conduct', to behave badly.

Ob'ject, ⁸⁹⁰ something seen; an end or purpose.

Object', to make an objection to; to oppose by argument.

O'vercharge, too great a charge.

O'vercharge'', to charge too much. to crowd. See p. 26.

O'verthrow, defeat, discomfiture, destruction.

Overthrow' to defeat, to discomfit, to destroy.⁸⁰⁰

Permit, ⁹⁷³ a licence or authority.

Permit', to authorize, to allow.

Per'vert, one turned from the right way.

Pervert', to lead one wrong.

Prem'ise, ⁹⁷³ an anterior proposition.

Premise', to put before. See p. 1.

Pre'fix, ⁹²¹ a particle or proposition prefixed to a word.

Prefix', to put before.

Prel'ude, ⁶²⁰ something introductory.

Prelude', to serve as an introduction, to begin with.

* Spelled *assay* when it means to try the fineness of metal.

Pres'age, ¹²⁸⁴ a prognostic or sign.
Presage', to foretell or forebode.

Pres'ent, ¹⁰⁹ *n.* something presented, a gift or offering; *a.* not absent.

Present', to give formally.

Pro'ceeds, the cash returns of a sale.

Proceeds', does advance. ¹⁰³⁵

Produce, ⁹⁶⁵ that which is produced; the product or amount.

Produce', to bring forth.

Proj'ect, ⁸⁰⁰ a design; a scheme.

Project', to form in the mind; to jut out.

Pro'test, ⁶⁰⁰ a solemn or legal declaration.

Protest', to declare solemnly or legally.

Reb'el, ⁶²⁸ one who rebels.

Rebel', to oppose lawful authority to rise in rebellion.

Rec'ord, ¹⁰⁶ a register, a memorial.

Record', to register.

Ref'use, ⁸⁷⁹ what is refused as useless; worthless remains.

Refuse', to reject.

Rep'rimand', *F.*, a censure.

Reprimand', to censure, to chide.

Sub'ject, ⁸⁹⁰ *a.* placed under; liable to; *n.* one under the dominion of another; the question or matter under consideration.

Subject', to place under; to reduce to submission.

Sur'name, ¹²⁹³ a name added.

Surname', to distinguish by a surname.

Sur'vey, ⁴³ a view taken.

Survey', to take a view.

Tor'ment, ⁸⁷⁸ torture, vexation.

Torment', to put to pain; to torture or to vex.

Trans'fer, ¹³⁷⁴ the act of transferring; delivery; removal.

Transfer', to assign or make over to another; to remove.

Trans'port, ¹³⁷⁹ rapture; a vessel for conveying soldiers over the sea.

Transport', to convey from one place to another; to enrapture.

Un'dress, ⁹⁰³ a loose, easy dress.

Undress', to divest of clothes

N.B.—The other words of a similar nature, not found in this list, should be accented alike as nouns and verbs, as,—Ally', bal'ance, com'bat, detail', pur'pose, coun'sel, resort', retail', &c.

CLASS VI:

Words spell and accented alike, but differing in pronunciation and meaning.

Associate, ⁵⁸⁴ (*ā*) to keep company with.

Associate, (*it*) a companion.

Abuse, ⁶⁸¹ (*z*) to ill-use.

Abuse, (*c*) ill use.

Axes, (*ēs*) plural of *axe*.

Axes, (*ēs*) plural of *axis*.

Bow, (*ou*) an inclination; the fore part of a ship.

Bow, (*ō*) an instrument for shooting arrows.

Bass, (*ah*) a kind of fish.

Bass, (*ā*) the lowest part in harmony.

Canon, *G.*, a rule; an ecclesiastic.

Canon, ³⁵⁴ *Sp.*, (*canyon*) a ravine (in *S.W. of United States*).

Cleanly, (*ē*) neat.

Cleanly, (*ē*) in a clean manner.

Close, ⁹⁷⁹ (*z*) to shut.

Close, (*c*) fast, shut.

Courtesy, (*cur-te-sy*) civility.

Courtesy, (*curt-sey*) a lady's gesture of respect.

Clothes, does clothe.

Clothes, (*close*) garments.

Char, (*ā*) to become charcoal.

Char, (*ā*) to work at chores.

Cruise, (*z*) a rambling voyage.

Cruise, **cruse** (*c*) a small *crust*.

Deliberate, ¹⁰⁰⁸ (*ā*) to think.

Deliberate, (*it*) done with deliberation.

Desolate, ¹⁰²⁹ (*a*) to ravage ⁶³⁷ and destroy.

Desolate, (*et*) desolated.

Diffuse, ⁸⁷⁹ (*z*) to spread or scatter

Diffuse, (*c*) verbose, wordy.

Does, (*duz*) doth.

Does, (*ōz*) the plural of *doe*.

Eat, (*ē*) to devour.

Eat, (*ē*) another form of *ate*.

Estimate, (*ā*) to calculate: *fr. L.*

Estimate, (*ē*) a calculation.

Excuse, ¹²⁶¹ (*z*) to pardon, to make excuses.

Excuse, (*c*) an apology.

Fcr-te, *f.*, loud (*in music*).

Forte, *f.*, what one excels in.

Gill, (*g hard*) the breathing organ of fish.

Gill, (*j*) the fourth of a pint.

Grease, (z) to smear with grease.

Grease, (c) fat.

Hinder, (i) to delay or keep behind.

Hinder, (i) in the rear.

House, (z) to shelter.

House, (c) a dwelling.

Intimate, ⁷⁹⁹ (ā) to hint.

Intimate, (it) close, very familiar.

Irony, (iurny) tasting of iron.

Irony, grave sarcasm: *fr. G.*

Job, (ā) one of the patriarchs.

Job, (ō) a piece of work.

Lead, (ē) to conduct.

Lead, (ē) one of the metals.

Learned, v. did learn.

Learn-ed,* a. well informed.

Lease, (c) to let for a limited time.

Lease, (z) to glean after the harvest.

Live, (i) v. to be alive.

Live, (i) a. alive.

Lower, (ō) to let down.

Lower, lour, (ou) to look dark.

Moderate, ¹⁰¹¹ (ā) to make or become moderate.

Moderate, (it) the opposite of extreme.

Mouse, (z) to catch mice.

Mouse, (c) a small animal.

Mouth, **mouthe**, (th soft) to speak affectedly.

Mouth, (th hard) a part of the face.

Mow, (ō) to cut grass.

Mow, (ou) the hay in the barn.

Notable, ⁷⁰⁵ (ō) worthy of note.

Notable, (ō) skilled in housekeeping.

Polish, belonging to Poland.

Pol'ish, ⁹⁶³ a glassy surface.

Poll, (ō) the head; a voting place.

Poll, (ō) a name.

Pedal, (ē) belonging to the foot.

Pedal, (ē) a part of a piano.

Pendant, ⁹⁰⁸ an ear ring, a hanging jewel.

Pendant, (pennant) a streamer.

Raven, (ā) to devour ravenously.

Raven, ⁶⁴¹ (ā) a voracious bird.

Re'-collect', to gather up again.

Rec'ollect', to remember.

Re'forma'tion, ⁷⁵⁷ a forming anew.

Ref'orma'tion, amendment.

Row, (ou) a riot, a noise.

Row, (ō) a rank.

Rarity, (ā) infrequency.

Rarity, (ā) the oppos. of density.

Reading, (ē) perusing.

Reading, (ē) an English town.

Slaver, (ā.) a slave ship.

Slaver, (ā) spittle.

Separate, ⁹⁷⁷ (ā) to disjoin, to part.

Separate, (et) distinct.

* *Bless-ed*, *curs-ed*, *arm-ed*, and *wing-ed*, should also have 'e ed, a separate syllable, when used as adjectives.

Slough, (*slou*) a miry place.
Slough, (*sluff*) the cast skin of a snake.³¹²

Sewer, (*soo-er*) a drain.
Sewer, (*so-er*) one who sews.

Sow, (*ō*) to scatter seed.
Sow, (*ou*) the female of swine.

Tarry, (*ā*) to stay, to wait.
Tarry, (*ah*) smeared with tar.

Teeth, **teethe**, (*th soft*) to grow teeth.

Teeth, (*th hard*) a part of the mouth.

Tear, (*ā*) to rend.
Tear, (*ē*) water from the eye.

Use, ⁶⁸¹ (*z*) to employ.
Use, (*c*) employment.

Wind, (*i*) to turn round.
Wind, *S.*, (*f*) air in motion.

Won't, (*ō*) a contraction of *would not*.
Wont, (*ū*) usage, custom.

Worsted, (*oo*) a kind of yarn.
Worsted, (*ur*) defeated.

Wound, (*ou*) did wind.
Wound, *S.*, (*oo*) an injury.

CLASS VII.—SYNONYMS.

Synonyms are words of the same, or nearly the same meaning. The different shades of meaning can only be shown in the application, which we have not space to illustrate, and which belongs, indeed, rather to a work on composition than to a Spelling Book. We give a few specimens.

Allay, ¹²³ appease, soothe, mitigate, alleviate, relieve, assuage.
 Aggravate, enrage, *fr. F.*, excite, embitter, increase.

Assist, aid, help, succour, support, sustain, second.
 Thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct, impede, counteract, debar.⁷⁰⁶

Assemble, ¹¹⁹⁷ collect, convoke, levy, master, convene, summon.
 Disperse, separate, dismiss, scatter, disband, ⁹¹⁵ discharge.

Abandon, abdicate, forsake, desert, resign, relinquish.
Cherish, ¹³³¹ maintain, uphold, defend, retain, seek.

Appoint, order, prescribe, dictate, direct, command, ordain.
Abjure, recall, revoke, recant, disavow, countermand, repeal.

Active, assiduous, diligent, industrious, laborious, sedulous,
Inactive, desultory, lazy, idle, inert, ⁶⁷¹ slothful, indolent,

Austere, forbidding, harsh, rigid, severe, stern, strict, ⁹¹⁷
Affable, ⁶⁵ inviting, indulgent, lax, easy, approachable. ¹¹³⁷

Amuse, divert, entertain, gratify, beguile, solace, delight.
Weary, displease, tire, disgust, bore, annoy. ¹³⁴⁹

Asperse, defame, calumniate, slander, traduce, detract, vilify, decry.
Praise, eulogize, extol, ¹³⁷⁶ commend, applaud, vindicate.

Abase, degrade, disgrace, humiliate, dishonor, humble, lower.
Raise, exalt, honor, elevate, dignify, promote, enhance. ¹¹³⁸

Audacity, boldness, effrontery, ²¹ hardihood, impudence, confidence.
Timidity, bashfulness ⁷⁵⁶, modesty, diffidence, shyness.

Awkward, clumsy, uncouth, *S.*, ungainly, clownish, rude, coarse.
Dexterous, polished, elegant, polite, urbane, courteous, fine.

Conceal, hide, secrete, dissemble, ¹¹⁵¹ disguise, cloke, screen.
Avow, reveal, exhibit, expose, display, divulge. ⁵⁴¹

Calamity, disaster, ⁴⁹¹ misfortune, mishap, ¹³⁸¹ catastrophe.
Blessing, boon, god-send, ¹¹⁰³ advantage, ¹⁰³⁵ benefit.

Common, vulgar, ordinary, mean, plebeian, ⁵⁴³ mediocre.
Uncommon, extraordinary, distinguished, select, remarkable.

Changeable, fickle, variable, inconstant, unstable.
Steady, stable, constant, reliable (an Americanism), trustworthy.

Wealth, riches, opulence, abundance, affluence, plenty, exuberance.
Indigence, (*L. egère*, to need), necessity, poverty, ⁵⁷⁴ need, penury, want.

Brave, *F.*, courageous, intrepid, valiant, heroic, fearless, gallant.
Cowardly, timid, pusillanimous, recreant, craven, dastardly.

Entice, seduce, prompt, allure, induce, tempt, ¹²⁹² cajole, decoy.
Deter, ¹³⁵⁸ scare, daunt, warn, frighten, discourage, hinder.

Grant, allow, bestow, confer, concede, afford, *fr. F.*, impart.
 Refuse, deny,¹³³ retain, withhold, grasp, keep.

Huge, immense, vast, extensive, enormous, gigantic, prodigious.
 Small, little, minute, petty, diminutive, limited, tiny.

Involve, implicate, entangle, perplex, embarrass, ⁹⁶ disconcert, puzzle.
 Disentangle, facilitate, extricate, ⁸⁵⁴ unravel, explain.

Kindness, goodwill, benignity, liberality, benevolence, graciousness.
 Unkindness, harshness, malignity, malevolence, cruelty.⁴³

Society, association, community, company,⁸⁶⁶ partnership.
 Avoid,¹²⁹⁹ shun, elude, eschew.

Bewail, bemoan, deplore, lament, regret, mourn, grieve.
 Cheer, comfort, console, encourage, gladden, inspirit, refresh.

Accomplish, achieve,¹⁷ effect, execute, perform, realise, attain.
 Jaded, tired, exhausted, fatigued, harassed, weary.

Make, form, create, compose, constitute, construct, fabricate.
 Notorious, renowned, celebrated, illustrious, famous, noted.

Mount, climb, scale, ascend, rise, soar.
 Suffocate, smother, strangle, choke, stifle.

Imperious, absolute, arbitrary, despotic, tyrannical, peremptory.
 Relate, recite, rehearse, describe, narrate, recount, tell, detail.

Overcome, subdue, vanquish,⁶³⁰ conquer, surmount, defeat.
 Amend,⁶¹⁶ correct, reform, improve, rectify, better, ameliorate.

Yield, cede, deliver,⁵⁷⁰ surrender, ⁹⁶⁸ submit, succumb.
 Attractions, charms, allurements, fascinations.

Difficulty, hindrance, impediment, obstacle, bar, clog, obstruction.
 Colleague, partner, associate, coadjutor,¹⁴⁰⁰ assistant, confederate.

Satisfaction, enjoyment,¹³⁷⁹ pleasure, gratification.
 Shoal, swarm, drove, herd, flock, bevy, covey,¹²¹ hive.

Entreaty, prayer, supplication, solicitation,⁹⁷⁰ request, suit.⁸⁵¹
 Gang,¹⁶¹ band, crew, company, troop, clique, club, coterie,¹⁰²⁶ clan

Joy,¹⁷³⁹ gladness, gaiety, mirth, merriment, exhilaration.
 Margin,⁷³⁰ edge, brim, rim, brink,⁹⁴⁷ border.

Note, sign, token, mark, emblem,⁶⁰¹ symbol, characteristic, trait.
 Quickness, fleetness,⁷⁹ swiftness, speed, rapidity, velocity.

Reward,⁸⁵⁰ requital,¹⁰ compensation, amends, remuneration.
 Opprobrium, *L.*, o' quy, reproach, contumely, disgrace, infamy.

THE ALPHABET.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, representing about forty sounds. A perfect alphabet would have a letter or character for every sound; but this perfection probably occurs in no alphabet.

The letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*. A vowel can be sounded alone by itself—a consonant cannot.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, and u*. *W* and *y*, when not at the beginning of a syllable, are vowels, being then sounded like *u* and *i* respectively. At the beginning of a syllable they are consonants; that is, they cannot in that position be sounded alone. They are therefore called *semi-vowels*. The remaining nineteen letters are *consonants*.

THE VOWELS.

A represents 5 sounds, as in the words :— *fate, fat, fare, far, fall.*

E " 3 " " *mete, met, her.*

I " 4 " " *pine, pin, fir, pique.*

O " 5 " " *note, not, move, nor, done.*

U " 5 " " *tube, tub, pull, fur, rule.*

Y has the sounds of *I*, except the last.

The first sound is called *long*, the second *short*. The others are differently named by different writers. The silent *e* at the end converts the short vowel into a long one. The consonant *r*, following a vowel, produces a distinct sound with each vowel.

THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound; a triphthong, the union of three. They are called *proper* when each of the vowels is sounded, and *improper* when not. There are only five diphthongs strictly proper; viz., *ay, oi, oy, ou, and ow*. The only proper triphthong is *uoy* in *buoy*.

THE ALPHABET.

THE CONSONANTS.

B has only one sound, and is silent before *t* and after *m* in the same syllable, as *debt*, *dumb*—except in *rhomb*.

C and **G** are hard before *a*, *o* and *u*; and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*. **C** hard is equal in sound to *k*, *c* soft to *s*, and *g* soft to *j*.

<i>Ex.</i> —cat	gat	cell	gem *
cot	got	cit	gibe
cut	gum	cyst	gypsy

G is silent before *n* in the same syllable, as *gnaw*.

H is simply a breathing. At the beginning of many words it is silent as *heir*, *hour*, *honor*, *herb*, *honest*, *humour*.

K is silent before *n*, as *knit*. **L** is frequently silent, as in *calm*.

L, **M**, **N**, **R**, are called *liquids*; because they unite so smoothly in sound with other consonants.

N is silent at the end of a syllable when it follows *l* or *m*, as *kiln*, *hymn*.

P is silent at the beginning of a syllable when it precedes *s* or *t*, as *psalm*, *ptisan*.

Q is sounded like *k*, and is always followed by *u*, as *queen*.

S is sounded either like *c* soft, as *seat*, *z* as *was*, or *sh* as *sure*.

T when followed by *ia*, *ie*, or *io*, is sounded like *sh*, as *nuptial*, *patient*, *action*.

W is silent before *r*, as *wring*.

Z is sounded nearly like *s* or *sh*, as *freeze*, *azure*.

G soft, **J**, and **X**, are really double consonants: the first two sounding like *dzh*, and the last being equivalent to *ks*. **X**, at the beginning of a word, is sounded, however, like *z*, as *Xenophon*.

DIAGRAPHS.

These are unions of consonants to represent simple sounds. They are *ch*, *ck*, *gh*, *ng*, *ph*, *qu*, *rh*, *sh*, *th*, and *wh*.

Ch is sounded like *tsh*, as in *chart*; but after *n*, as in *bench*, and also in words from the French, as *chaise*, it is pronounced like *sh*; and in words from the Greek, like *k*, as *chyle*. In a few words, as *technic*, *yacht*, and *schism*, it is silent.

* As the Saxon *g* was always hard, many words have *g* hard before *e* and *i*; as *get*, *girl*.

Gh has the sound of *f*, as in *laugh*; but at the beginning of a syllable sounds like *g* hard, as *ghost*. At the end of a syllable it is sometimes silent, as *high*, and is always so before *t*, as in *light*, except in the word *draught*. The combination **ough** has seven sounds, given in the following lines:—

"'Tis not an easy mark to show
 How *o*, *u*, *g*, *h* sound; since *though*
 An Irish *lough*, and English *slough*
 And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow,
 Differ as much as *tough* and *through*;
 There seems no more reason why they do."

Ph has the sound of *f*, as *phial*, but sometimes of *p*, as *diphthong*.

Ju has the sound of *o*, as *queen*, but in words from the French, the sound of *k*, as in *casquet*.⁶²

Th soft, as in *this*, is the aspirate of *d*; and *th* hard, as in *thin*, the aspirate of *t*. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, these were represented respectively by the letters δ and ρ . *Th* is sometimes sounded as a simple *t*, as in *Thames* (*tems*).

Wh is sounded as if written *hw*, as *what*.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS.

The following classes of words should begin with capital letters:—

1. The first word of every sentence, of every example and direct quotation, and of every line in poetry.
2. Proper nouns and proper adjectives; that is adjectives derived from proper nouns. The names of the months and days belong to this class. A common noun associated with a proper noun has also a capital, as *Cape May*.
3. All names of the Deity, and often the pronouns standing for them.
4. All titles, whether of persons or books.
5. Words of special importance, as the *Reformation*.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written always in capitals but not the article *a*, except it begins a sentence or a line in poetry.

SYLLABLES.

A Syllable ¹⁴⁸ is a sound uttered by one effort of the voice. It may be formed by a single letter (always, of course, a vowel), a part of a word, or a whole word.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable*; one of two, a *disyllable*; one of three, a *trisyllable*; and one of more than three, a *polysyllable*.

1. A syllable, diphthong, ¹⁴⁹ triphthong, or digraph, should never be divided in writing. But two vowels, not forming a diphthong, are reckoned in separate syllables.
2. Prefixes and affixes are separated from the root, and grammatical inflections from the word on which they are based,
3. Compound words (see p. 54) should be divided into the words which compose them.
4. A single consonant between two vowels should be joined with the vowel which it modifies in sound, as *mod-el*, *be-gins*. But this rule should not be observed when it would cause a violation of Rule 2; which is the most important rule in syllabication.
5. In cases of doubt, begin a syllable with a consonant, if possible.

ITALICS.

In *print*, Italics may be used—

1. When a word is very emphatic; as "I would *never* lay down my arms!" or placed in antithesis; as "Man never *is*, but always *to be*, blessed."
2. For the names of books, newspapers, vessels, &c.
3. In the case of foreign words; as, the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.
4. In the Bible, a word in Italics is one not found in the original Hebrew or Greek, but interpolated in the translation to render the sense complete in English.

In *writing*, the words, which in print would be put in Italics, should be *underlined*.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

1. **Monosyllables ending in *f*, *i*, or *s*, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant, as *muff*, *mill*, *miss*.**

Exceptions.—1.—*Add, odd, ebb, egg, inn, err, burr, purr, butt* and *buzz*, double the consonant, though not ending in *f*, *i* or *s*.

2. *If, of, as, gas, has, was, yes, is, his, this, us, and thus*, do not double the consonant, though ending in *f* or *s*.

2. ***Y*, when advanced (by the addition of an affix, &c.) from the end of a word, is changed into *i*, as *dry*, *drier*; *cry*, *cries*.**

Except.—1. When it forms part of a diphthong, as *boy*, *boyhood*.

2. In Greek words. Here it represents *u* rather than *i*, as is seen by the table of roots.
3. When the affix begins with an *i*, as *dry*, *drying*; the repetition of the vowel *i* being inadmissible in English spelling.
4. In the derivatives of *dry*, *shy*, and *sly*, the *y* is retained.
5. In *beauteous*, *bounteous*, *duteous*, *piteous*, and *plenteous*, *y* changes into *e* instead of *i*.

3. **Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double this consonant when taking an additional syllable, beginning with a vowel, as *mad*, *madden*; *begin*, *beginner*.***

Exceptions.—1. The following words in *l*, though not accented on the last, double the *l* in this case.

* This preserves the pronunciation of the vowel. For example, if the *t* were not doubled in *matted*, the word would become *mated*.

Apparel ¹²¹⁴	Drivel ⁶²³	Label	Quarrel ⁷⁰
Bevel	Duel	Laurel	Ravel
Bowel	Embowel	Level	Revel
Cancel	Enamel	Libel	Rival
Carol	Equal	Marshal	Rowel ⁸⁷³
Cavil	Gambol	Marvel	Shovel
Channel ³⁵⁴	Gospel	Model	Shrivel
Chisel ⁸³¹	Gravel	Panel ⁷⁵³	Snivel
Counsel	Grovel	Parcel	Tassel
Cudgel	Handsel	Pencil	Travel
Dial ¹¹⁹²	Jewel	Pistol	Trammel
Dishevel	Kennel	Pommel ⁷⁷³	Unkenne!

2. The *l* in *woollen*, and the final consonant in the derivatives of *bias* and *worship* are also doubled.

4. Words ending in *ll*, when compounded, or taking the affix *ness*, *ly*, or *ful*, drop one *l*, as *welcome*, *fulfil*, *shrilly*, *skillful*.

Exceptions.—*Allspice*, *farewell*, *unwell*, *illness*, *shrillness*, *smallness*, *stillness*, *stillborn*, *tallness*, *downhill*, *befell*, *befall*, *downfall*, *waterfall*, *undersell*, *millstone*, *millrace*, &c.

5. When an affix beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending in *e*, the *e* is omitted, as *lover*; but when the affix begins with a consonant, the *e* is retained, as *useless*.

Exceptions.—1. The *e* is retained after soft *c* and *g* before the affixes *able* and *ous*: as *peaceable*, *changeable*, *outrageous*. This keeps the *c* and *g* soft.

2. It is also retained before *ing* in verbs ending in *ye*, *oe*, or *ee*, as *dyeing*, *hoeing*, *seeing*.*

3. *Duly*, *truly*, *awful*, *judgment*, *abridgment* wholly, *lodgment* and *acknowledgment*, omit the *e*, though the affix begins with a consonant.

6. Final *c* often changes into *i* before the affixes *fy*, *ty*, and *ous*; as *pure*, *purily*, *purify*; *vice*, *vicious*.

* It seems to be retained in *singeing* and *swingeing*, to distinguish them from *singing* and *swinging*. *Ic* changes into *y* before *ing*, as *die*, *dying*.

7. **Except in monosyllables,* *k* final is now disused. It is restored however to preserve the *c* hard, when the affix begins with *e* or *i*.** Thus *traffic*, formerly *traffick*, restores the *k* in *trafficker*, *trafficking*, &c.

Exceptions.—The compounds of the noun *lock*, as *forelock*; words with the affix *lock*, as *wedlock*, &c.; diminutives in *lock*, as *hillock*; and the words *barrack*, *hemlock*, *paddock*, *shipwreck*, *shamrock*, and a few more.

8. The diphthongs *ie* and *ei* being sounded alike, create difficulty.

The simple rule is—"I before E, except after C."

Exceptions.—Either, obeisance, seignor, seine, seize, and a few more.

9. **In words beginning with the prefixes *dis* or *mis* the *s* will of course be doubled when the root begins also with an *s*.**

Thus we write *mis-take*, but *mis-state*.

10. **The prefixes *de* and *di* when unaccented sound almost alike.**

Attention to the meaning of the prefix will prevent error.

11. In words ending in *able* and *ible*; *ance* and *ence*; *ant* and *ent*; *sion*, *xion*, or *tion*,—attention to the form of the root from which the word is derived will generally preserve from error. Thus :

Latin verbs in *-ere*, and all French verbs, make *able*, *ant*, *ation* and *ance*.

All other Latin verbs (i. e. verbs in *-ere* or *-ire*) make *ible* *ent*, *ence*, and *tion*, *sion*, or *xion*. Where words from these roots have *ant* or *ance*, it will generally be found that they come through the French.

12. **Use the affix *or* (for the *doer* of an action) in words from the Latin, but the affix *er* in words from the Saxon.**

13. **Use the affix *ize* when the word is directly derived from a Greek verb, and *ise* when the root is French or Saxon.**

The present tendency, however, is to drop the *ize* altogether, and use *ise* in all cases.

14. **Use the prefix *in* when the root is Latin, and *en* when it is Saxon, French, or Greek.**

* The only English monosyllables ending in *c* are *arc*, *lac*, *disc* and *zinc*.

15. The final syllables *el* and *le* sound alike. Spell this sound *le*, except in the following words ;—

angel	chisel	hovel	panel	towel
barrel ⁷⁹⁶	cudgel	kennel	parcel	travel
bushel ³¹⁷	damsel ⁵³⁸	label	pommel	trammel
camel	flannel	level	revel	trowel
cancel	funnel	libel	rowel	tunn l
channel	gospel ¹¹⁰³	lintel	shovel	vowel
chancel	gravel	model	snivel	
chapel	grovel ¹⁸⁰	morsel ⁸⁹	swivel	
charnel	hazel	novel	tinsel	

16. Similarly with the final syllables *er* and *re*. Use *er* except in the following words, mostly from the French, or from Greek and Latin Roots, ending in *rum*, *ra*, or *ron*:—

accoutre, <i>F.</i>	lucere	mitre	sabre, <i>F.</i>
acre	lustre	nitre	sombre, <i>F.</i>
calibre, <i>F.</i>	maugre, <i>F.</i>	ochre	sceptre
centre	massacre, <i>F.</i>	ogre, <i>F.</i>	spectre
fibre	meagre, <i>F.</i>	reconnoitre, <i>F.</i>	sepulchre
livre, <i>F.</i>	metre	saltpetre	theatre

PRONUNCIATION OR ORTHOEPEY.

In addition to the principles illustrated in the foregoing lists, a few remarks on this subject may be useful. The spelling-book, however, is not the easiest means of learning pronunciation : which can be obtained more readily and safely in the school reading lessons, and from the addresses of competent public speakers. All teachers should possess a copy of a standard pronouncing dictionary.

1. *Accent* is a stress laid on a syllable in a word to distinguish it from other syllables which are unaccented. Monosyllables, therefore, have no accent.

The General rule in English words is to accent the root, but in verbs, the termination : to distinguish them from nouns, &c., spelt like them.

3. In dissyllables the first syllable is generally accented. But in dissyllables which are compound words, as *steam-boat*, *rail-road*, both syllables are accented. Also in the word *Amen*.

4. Words of more than two syllables have often more than one accent. Trisyllables have most commonly a primary or stronger accent on the first, and a secondary or weaker accent on the third syllable.

5. Polysyllables have their primary accent most commonly on the antepenultimate.* As, however, most of these come from the Latin and Greek, they often retain the accent which they have in those languages ; especially when they belong to the *book language* rather than the speech of the common people. Words from the French do this, even when familiar words, as :—*machine'*, *chagrin'*. This causes numerous and difficult exceptions.

6. Verbs ending in *fy*, *ate*, *ite*, *ize*, and *ise*, accent those endings (by Rule 2), and give the vowel in them its long sound.

7. In nouns ending in *e*, introduced without change from the Latin and Greek, the *e* is a separate and accented syllable, as :—*epitome*, *apostrophe*.

8. The unaccented syllable has a short obscure sound, even if it contain a vowel naturally long, or a diphthong, as *captain*, *forfeit*.

9. The termination *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *ion*, *eous*, and *ious*, are pronounced as monosyllables, and when preceded by *c* or *q* soft, *s*, *t*, or *x*, are pronounced *shá*, *shún*, *shúl*, *shús*, *jús*, &c. The syllable preceding them takes the accent and if it ends in any vowel but *i*, that vowel takes the long sound.

Examples :—*Outrá'geous*, *adhē'sion*, *erō'sion*, *confū'sion*, *religious*.

10. In derivatives from words which come under the last rule the syllables referred to are sometimes separated again : as *Christ-ian*, *Christi-an-ity*, *par-tial*, *parti-al-ity*.

11. Words ending in *ic*, from the Greek and Latin roots, are accented on the penultimate. Such words are contracted from words of the same meaning ending in *ical*, which are accented on the antepenultimate in accordance with Rule 5.

12. Sometimes words, put in antithesis, accommodate their proper accent to that circumstance :

* The penultimate is the last syllable but one, and the antepenultimate the last but two.

(1.) Thus, assign'or, consign'or, les'sor, devi'sor, mort'gageor, when contrasted with as'signee'', con'signee'', lessee'', mort'gagee'', &c., are pronounced as'signor'', mort'gageor'', &c.

(2) So we say :—"To give and forgive"—"pro'babl'ity and plaus''ibil'ity"—"He must in'crease, but I must de'crease."

13. Polysyllables from the Greek and Latin, formed from two roots, are accented on the syllable where the roots unite, which is generally the antepenultimate.

14. In derivatives from English roots, the accent of the primary word remains on the same syllable.

15. When the root (of whatever language) contains a long vowel, this vowel is very often shortened in the derivative.

<i>Examples</i> :—Cave	cavity	Legend	legendary
Nature	natural	Secret	secretary
Zeal ¹³⁹⁹	zealous	Know	knowledge
Steal	stealth	Fore	forehead
Chaste	chastity	Break	breakfast

Sometimes this is indicated by a change in spelling,

<i>Ex.</i> :—Maintain	maintenance	Sheep	shepherd
Seam	sempstress	Vain	vanity
Villain	villany	Grain	granary

16. In the absence of any English termination or inflexion to distinguish the noun from the verb, certain expedients have been resorted to.

(a) When they are spelled alike, they are mostly distinguished by the place of the accent, which in the noun (substantive or adjective) is thrown forward, while in the verb it is put back. This is in analogy with paragraphs 2 and 6 of pages 50 and 51, and has been fully exemplified in Class V.

(b) Even when the accent is not removed, a difference of pronunciation is sometimes made—following the same analogy—by giving a more distinct sound to the last syllable. Compare the sound of *separate* and *moderate* when used as adjectives with their pronunciation when verbs, and the sound of *interest* and *compliment* when nouns, with their sound as verbs. Class VI. exemplifies this.

(c) Or the verb is distinguished by changing the final consonant of the noun—with or without a change in the spelling. *Ex.*:—

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
Sharp sound of the final consonant.	Flat sound of the final consonant.	Sharp sound of the final consonant.	Flat sound of the final consonant.
use	use	sooth, <i>S.</i>	soothe
abuse	abuse	mouse, <i>S.</i>	mouse
close	close	house, <i>S.</i>	house
diffuse	diffuse	grease	grease
glass	glaze	excuse	excuse
brass	braze	grief	grieve
grass	graze	thief	thieve
price	prize	life	live
behoof	behoove	wife, <i>S.</i>	wive
proof	prove	mouth, <i>S.</i>	mouth
reproof	reprove	sheath	sheathe
belief	believe	wreath	wreathe
bath†	bathe	swath	swathe
breath	breathe	device	devise
cloth	clothe	advice	advise
loth	loathe	practice	practise*
teeth, <i>S.</i>	teeth	prophecy	prophecy
		summons	summon*
		licence	license *

* Distinguished in another manner.

† So also the plurals of bath, lath, path, cloth, moth, youth, oath, wreath, trough, have the flat sound of *v*.

DERIVATION.

Derivation is that part of etymology which treats of the origin and primary meaning of words. In a living language the meaning of words is ever changing,* and new words are being formed from the old. The new words thus formed are called *derivatives*, and the words from which they are formed are termed their roots.

Derivatives are either primary or secondary. The first class are formed by an *internal* change in the roots: either changing the internal vowel, as

* See Ex. 18, 19, 25, on p. 30—Exercises.

bind, bond; or the consonants, as *milk, milch, seek, beseech*; or both, as *weave, woof, cling, clench*. Secondary derivatives are made by an external addition, which is either a prefix or an affix, as *bona, bondage, tie, untie*. The irregular verbs are examples of primary, and the regular verbs of secondary, derivatives.

Besides these methods, which are all instances either of *addition* or *interchange*, derivatives are formed by *contraction*. When this takes place at the beginning of the word, it is called *aphur'esis* as *'gan* for *began*, *rim* for *brim*: when in the middle, *syncope*, as *e'er* for *ever*, *lass* for *ludess*: and when at the end, *apoc'ope*, as *bad* from *bade*.

Whole words are also joined - forming what is called a compound word, as — *backwoodsman, holiday, everlasting, oversight, seasick, thereafter, moving-machine*. The English, like the ancient Greek and modern German, has a peculiar facility in forming compounds. This is a valuable power in any language.

CLASS VIII.—ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.¹¹¹⁴

The roots in this list are themselves English words. In some, a primary sense is seen to underlie all the secondary meanings of the same word.

Aftermath, the second crop of grass, *after* the mower *moweth* once.

Alderman, for *elder man*, a civic officer.

Alone, (*all one*), all by one's self.

Almost, (*most all*), nearly.

Aloof, (*all off*), apart, remote.

Ant, (from *emmet*—by *syncope*), a small insect.

Atone, to make *at one*, to reconcile, to expiate.

Bar, ⁷⁰⁰ a fastening, a hindrance (as an impediment in a harbor), a partition

Bacon, *baken* or smoked pork.

Bandy, to beat to and fro with a *ber't* stick, to give word for word.

Bauble, a *baby's* toy. a worthless thing.

- Behold**, ⁹⁸⁰ to *hold* the eyes fixed on an object.
- Behalf**, a corruption of *behoof*, i.e. advantage.
- Bloom**, ¹⁹⁴ from *blossom*, by syncope, as **balm** from *balsam*.
- Base**, ⁷⁸⁶ the foundation, hence the starting place—the lowest part in harmony; low, mean, vile.
- Boa**, a fur wrapping, named from resembling the *boa constrictor* ⁹¹⁷ in shape.
- Bloat**, ¹⁹⁴ from *blow'd*, as **float** from *flow'd*.
- Bloater**, a bloated or fat herring.
- Boggle**, to stick like one in a *bog*; to stammer.
- Booth**, ¹²⁴ properly a *bower*, or covering of boughs. From *boweth*, as **truth** and **troth** from *trowth*. ¹³⁰⁵
- Bow**, from its bowed or rounded shape.
- Bowsprit**, (*δ*) the spar which *sprouts* from the *bow*.
- Box**, *S.*, a tree, a coffer (properly one of box wood) an *enclosed* or circular seat, a blow with the hand *closed*.
- Blade**, ¹¹³⁴ (from *flat*), the flat part of a weapon or an oar; a spire of grass, and the shoulder blade—from their shape.
- Bait**, (from *bite*), a hasty *meal* at an inn, a lure (from its use by sportsmen): *v.* to set dogs on. Der. **bitter** and **batten**.
- Bill**, an axe, so called from its shape resembling a bird's bill.
- Bight**, ¹²⁴ a bay, a bend in a rope. From *bayed*, as **might** from *mayed*, and **fright** from *afraid*.
- Bout**, ¹²⁴ (from *bowed*), a *turn*, as at wrestling, &c.
- Brace**, ¹³⁷ (from *embrace*), a coupler or bracket. Two thing coupled.
- Bread**, ⁹¹⁷ *brayed* or pounded corn. Or from *S. bredan* to nourish.
- Brinded**, ⁴⁵⁶ **brindled**, striped as if branded, i. e. *burned*.
- Brood**, *S.*, (from *breed*), the number born and *bred* at one time.
- Buckwheat**, ⁷¹⁶ from *beech wheat*, the grain resembling the beech mast.
- Burly**, big, *boorlike*, as **surlly** from *sour*.
- Buff**, *buffalo*, leather, but in **rebuff** and **buffer** from *be off*.
- Chandler**, ⁴⁵⁸ a dealer in *candles*. Dis. **chandler** in corn and *ship-chandler*.
- Cant**, ⁶⁹³ to use a sort of *chanting*, whining or affected tone: to pretend.
- Chilblain**, a *blain* or blister ¹⁹⁴ caused by *chill'd*.
- Comely**, *coming* together, fitting, becoming, graceful.
- Coarse**, ¹⁰⁷³ from *gross*, which has much the same meaning.
- Countenance**, ⁹⁶¹ the *contents* of the face.

Chary, (from *careful*), penurious.

Craven, one who has *craven* mercy from his victor, a coward.

Cud, *S.*, **quid**, what has already been *chewed*.

Crane, ²⁷⁰ a tube for drawing liquor, and a hoisting engine. From resembling a crane's bill in shape.

Cradle, a babe's cot, and **creel**, an osier basket, are both diminutives from *crate*. See *gridiron* below.

Curb, to bow or bend, and hence to restrain, is another form of *curve*.

Curd, ³⁴⁴ from *crude*, by metathesis, (i. e. change of place), of the letter *r*. So **board** from *broad*, ¹¹³³ **corn** and **garner** from *grain*, **purpose** for *propose*, **portend** for *protend*, &c., and **third** from *three*.

Dappled, marked with various colors, streaked like some *apples*.

Dawn, (from *dayen*), the break of day.

Deed, something *done*, from *doed*, as **flood** from *flowed*.

Don, to *do* or put on clothes; **doff** to *do* or put them off.

Doom, ⁶⁰⁸ (from *deem**), a judgment, a sentence.

Drawing-room, ⁹⁶⁷ the room to *withdraw* to after dinner.

Drawl, ⁹⁶⁷ to speak *slowly*, and **dray** a *heavy* cart, are both from *draw*.

Deal, to share out : hence **deal** and **dole**, a *share*, a quantity. **Deals** are cut in equal sizes from the log. To trade (properly by *retail*).

Daisy, (the *day's eye*), a common flower.

Elbow, ¹³⁸ the bow of the *ell* or arm.

Fallow, *yellowish* ⁷⁵⁵ red. Ground plowed and left unsown, which is generally of this color. To be fallow, is to remain unused.

Foot-locks, (from *foot hooks*), the middle timbers of a ship.

Farthing,† (from *fourthing*), the fourth part of a penny. So the Ridings (i. e. *trithings*), or *three* divisions of Yorkshire.

Fetlock, the joint which *locks* the *foot*, and the *lock* of hair growing behind it, in a horse.

Fetters, shackles for the *feet*, as *manacles* ¹⁴⁰ and *handcuffs* for the *hands*. The general word is *irons*, and the older term, *gyves*.

Fit, is from *fight*. A fit is a *fight* or *struggle* of nature.

First, the superlative of *fore* (*forest*). So **worst** sup. of *wore*.

Fodder, ⁸⁴³ *foster*, *foray*, and *forage* are from *food*.

Foible, a weak point, from *feible*.

Forge, *F.*, to hammer into a given shape, hence to counterfeit writing.

Fortnight, from *fourteen-night*. **S'ennight**, a week, from *seven night*.

* The judges in the Isle of Man were called *deemsters* or *dempsters*.

† The fourth part of an estate is called the *farthing-hold* in Cornwall.

Fribble, a *frivolous* person. So **drivel**, from *dribble*.

Full, to cleanse cloth and thicken it, or make it *full*.

Fulsome, (from *foulsome*), disgustingly fond.

Flag, ¹⁷⁹ a standard : a water-plant, and a paving-stone, from their likeness to a flag in shape : *v.* to droop like a flag in a calm.

Gooseberry, (corrupted from *gorseberry*, the prickly berry), a common fruit.

Gadfly, a stinging insect, (from *goad* and *fly*). So **tadpole**, from *toad*.

Gridiron, is from *grate* and *iron*. **Grill**, to broil, is from the same root, (the Latin *crates*) through the French.

Gross, ¹⁰⁷³ big, thick, unrefined, impure, enormous. A *great* dozen, or dozen dozen.

Grocer, formerly a *wholesale* merchant, or dealer in the *gross*.

Gun, is an abbreviation of the word *engine*. So a cotton *gin*.

Gunwale, (pron. *gunnel*), the *wale* or ridge for the *guns*.

Haft, **heft**, (fr. *haved*), the handle. The **heft** is also the weight, judged from *handling*. So **hilt**, from *held*.

Heed, to give one's *head* or attention to a thing.

Holsters, pockets for *holding* the pistols.

Huswife, (whence *hussy*), from *house* and *wife*.

Husband, the *band*,⁹¹⁵ stay, or support of the *house*.

Husbandmen, originally the *bondman* of the *house*, or farm.

Ill, **all**, from *evil*, by syncope.

Kidnap, to *nab* or steal *kids*, (a slang word here for children).

Landscape, the *shape* and look of the *land*.

Lark, a singing bird, from the old English *laverock*. So **hawk** from *havoc*.

Last, (from *latest*) to endure. Dis. **last** a shape for shoes, and **last**, a measure, a load, *S.*, (from which, and the word *boat* we have **ballast**).

Likewise, in *like guise* or manner.

Loiter, to be *later*, to be dilatory.

Litter, straw, for bedding: to scatter like straw (which is itself from *strow*) : a brood of young in the litter.

Loadstone, the magnet : and **Loadstar**, the north star, are both from the verb *lead*, from their use in navigation.

Long, to think the time *long*, till we get our wish.

Mettle, is another form of *metal*. A man's mettle is the *stuff* he is made of, i. e. his spirit.

- Mote**, a particle, another form of *mite*,
Mould, (from *mealed*) fine soft earth; a pattern formed in mould; to turn mouldy or rusty. **Moulder**, to turn to mould.
Mob, ¹⁶⁸ (from *mobile*, movable), the fickle vulgar—easily swayed by the whim of the moment.
Mound, from *mount*, as **hound**, from *hunt*.
Neighbor, from *nigh* and probably *boor* (a man).
Ness, ²⁹ a *nose* of land. So the **Naze**, the Fr. *nez*, and the Russia *noss*.
Net, a web, from *knit*. Dis. **net**, clear, from *neat*.
Nosegay, a *gay* and *fragrant* bouquet. **Posy**, (from *poesy* ⁸², s one picked with reference to the sentiments attached to its flowers.
Nostril, from *nose*, and *thrill* or *drill*. From this last root we have **thralldom**, slavery. See Exod. xxi., 6*.
Nought, from *naught*. The first, however, now means nothing, and the second, bad, wicked; whence **naughty**.
Offal, that which falls off.; a worthless part. So **refuse**, what is *refused*, and **rubbish**, what is *rubbed* off.
Offspring, children, as *springing off* the parent stem.
Ought, is compelled from duty—from *owed*.
Ostler, **hostler**, the servant at an *hostel* ⁵⁸⁶ or inn, who tends the horses, &c.
Offing, the line where the view breaks off—the horizon.
Parboil, to *part-boil*, or half-boil.
Purblind, near-sighted, forced to *pore* or *peer* over objects.
Paddock, a small pasture, and **park**, fr. O. Eng. *parrock*.
Parse, to give the *parts* of speech.
Pelt, to hit with *pellets*, ⁷⁷¹ or small missiles. Dist. **pelt**, ¹¹ a hide.
Perry, a drink made from *pears*.
Pike, ⁷⁶⁷ a lance, a fish with a sharp snout. Hence **pique**, to prick or *wound* the feelings, and **piquant**, sharp, *pungent*.
Pocket, **pouch**, **poke**, and **pock** (a little bag or pustule—plur. **pox**), are all forms of the same. Hence **poach**, to *bag* game unlawfully.
Pucker, to wrinkle up with *pocks*, bags, or creases.
Palm, ¹⁴³ a tree, whose leaves resemble the palm of the hand. Victory, triumph, because victors bore its branches. To *palm off*, is to impose on one, as jugglers do, by sleight of hand, or by hiding things in their palms.

* This custom was adopted by the Saxons. The ceremony was performed at the church door.

Passenger, from *passage*, ¹⁷⁴ as **messenger** from *message*, and **porringer** from *porridge*.

Perch, a pole or roost: *v.* to roost. A measure of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. *Dist.* **perch**, a fish.

Pound, a weight. Twenty shillings formerly *weighed* a pound, hence a pound in money. To bruise with a heavy *weight*.

Quagmire, (from *quake* and *mire*), a shaking bog.

Quail, to become* *quelled*, to cower. *Dist.* **quail**, a bird.

Quick, alive, as "the quick and dead:" hence a sensitive part, as the *quick* of the nails; moving, as **quicksilver**; moving *quickly*.

Quiver, the *cover* for the archer's arrows.

Ruff, (from the *rough* circle of feathers round its neck), a wading bird. The female is called the *reeve*.

Rather, comp. of the obsolete **rath**, soon, early: *wh.* also **ready**.

Rear, to *raise* up, to *rise* up on the *hind* legs; *n.* the *hind* part; *a.* underdone (because back from the fire.)

Roost, (from *rest*), the perch where birds rest at night.

Sexton, (contracted from *sacristan*), the man in charge of the *sacristy*, i. e. the place in the church where the *sacred* vessels are kept.

Score, (from *scar*), a *scratch* or notch, a notched tally, hence perhaps twenty (as the extent of the tally), a reckoning.

Scrap, something *scraped* off, as **scum** what is *skimmed* off.

Sheen,† brightness, from *shine*.

Sheriff, (from *shire* ⁶³⁷ and *reeve* ⁶³⁷), the chief reeve or executive officer in the shire (i. e. *the share* or division of a country.)

Skipper, another form *shipper*. So **skiff**, from *ship*.

Sloven, (femin. *slut* or *slattern*), a lazy, careless person. From *slow*.

Stock, (from *stuck*, because stuck in the ground), a stem; hence a *race*,—the individuals representing the branches; a fixed quantity or store of goods. **Stocks**, the frame in which they formerly stuck criminals; the frame in which ships are stuck or fixed while building.

Strain, ⁹¹⁷ to force to constrain. A song, a style of speaking.

Sallow, of a sickly yellowish color, from the foliage of the *sallow* or *willow*.

Smith, (from *smiteth*), a worker in *metals*.

* *Squelch* is also from *quell*.

† The Saxon name of Richmond on Thames.

Snuff, powder to be *sniffed*.

Sorrel, a very *sour* plant, from which salt of *lemons* is made. Dis. *sorrel* a yellowish red or brown.

Staple, ¹⁸² (from *stable*), established, common: the catch which holds a bolt *firm*.

Starch, another form of *stark* (which means stiff, hence confirmed, entirely).

Stud, (from *stood*), a number of horses *stood* or *stabled* together. Also a nail or button for keeping things *steady*.

Spring, to bound or rebound; to come up as plants; the season when plants spring up; water springing from the ground.

Story, a tale, it is an abbreviation of *history*. But a *story* in a building is an abbreviation of *stagery*.¹⁸⁸

Sundry, is from *sunder*, as *several* from *sever*.

Tamper, to try one's *temper* with sinister intent.

Table, a list or index, from its *tabular* shape; the company at table; also the fare.

Trump, the suit at cards which *triumphs* or wins the game.

Treenail, (pron. *trunnel*), a nail or bolt of wood.

Tap, to strike with the *tip*, hence to strike gently.

Tendrils, the *tender* spirals of the vine.

Twilight, the dim light *between day* and darkness.

Twin, twine, twain, between : all from *two*; and *twist* from *twiced*.

Trice, an instant—before you could say *thrice*.

Upholsterer, an *upholder* or bearer at funerals, hence one that *undertakes* to supply funerals, an *undertaker*, a cabinet-maker.

Utter, for *outer*, extreme. To *utter* is to speak *out*.

Vault, ⁸⁷² a cellar with *circular* roof. A *circular* leap, taken while resting on the hands.

Waddle, (from *wade*). To walk awkwardly, like one *wading*.

Waver, (from *wave*. See James i. 6). To hesitate.

Wild, (from *will*). Self *willed*, not under the control of reason.

Warn, (from *waren*, as *learn*, from *learen*, the old form being *lear*, whence *lore*, learning). To tell a person to beware.¹²¹⁷

Whisk, a quick sweeping motion, a brush. Hence *whisker*.

Wrong, from *wrung*, as *song* from *sung*. *Wrung* from the right or straight course.

Whig, (from *whay*), originally meant a *sour-faced* fanatic. Now a moderate reformer.

Other Examples.—1. Primary Derivatives.

Fall	fell	Choose	choice	Crook	crouch, crutch
Knell	knoll (<i>to toll</i>)	Pride	proud	Love	lief
Rise	raise, rouse	Milk	milch	Tell	tale toll
Drip	droop, drop	Lend	loan	Click	clock, cluck
Sop	sip, sup, soup	Wis	wise	Knit	knot, net
Cling,	clinch, clench	Mooneth	month	Lie	lay, law (?)
Drag	draw, dredge	Group	grape	Bless	bliss
Hook	hitch	Sell	sale	Sit	seat, set
Nip	neap	Ride	road, raid	Break	breach, bray
Bear	bier	Rope	reef	Dig	dike, ditch
Deal	dole	Hang	hinge	Slit	slate, slice
Sneak,	snake	Seethe	sud	Weave	woof, web
Reap	ripe				

2.—Secondary Derivatives.

Wink	twinkle	Whine	whimper, whinny
Stray	straggle	Bear	borrow, burthen
Shove	shovel, scuffle, shuffle	Wend	wander, went
Sneer	snarl	Soil	sully
Shoot	shuttle, scuttle	Wind	window, winnow, winter
Track	trickle	Shield	shelter, shew'ing
Whet	whittle	Spin	spider, spindle
Grip	grapple, gripe	Dull	dolt
Roam	ramble	Hag	haggard
Nip	snip, nibble, nipple	Spur	spurn
Beat	battle, batter	Ere	erst, early
Hack	haggle, higgie	Lust	listless
Wring	wrinkle, wrangle	Thumb	tumble

REMARKS ON THE PREFIXES.

A prefix is a significant particle or syllable placed before the root; an affix, postfix, or suffix, is a simple particle placed after it. The prefixes are mostly prepositions, and therefore denote *place*, which the affixes scarcely ever do.

Certain changes are made in some of these for the sake of *euphony*, or a more agreeable sound. Thus any that end in *n*, change this into *m* before *b* or *p*; some of those in Latin or Greek which end in a consonant, change this into the first consonant of the root; and a few of those in Greek which end in a vowel, drop this before the aspirate. Thus, in Latin, *ab* becomes sometimes *a* or *abs*; *ad* becomes *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, or *at*: *con* becomes *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, or *cor*; *ex* becomes *e*, or *ef*; *ob* becomes *op*, *oc*, or *of*; *sub* becomes *suf*, *suc*, *sug*, or *sur*. In Greek *syn* becomes *sy*, *syl*, or *sym*; and *apo*, *cata*, *epi*, *hypo*, and *meta* before an aspirate change to *aph*, *cath*, *eph*,

hyph, and *meth*. Occasionally a letter is inserted for euphony, as *n* in *an-a-rchy*, *d* in *re-d-undant*, *kin-d-red*, *re-d-ember*, *s* in *swordsman*, *l* in *mann-i-kin*, &c.

TABLE OF PREFIXES.

SAXON.	LATIN.	GREEK.	MEANING.
on, a, in, en	<i>in, before verbs,</i> <i>et</i>	<i>epi, en</i>	on or in
for, gain, with	<i>re, ob, con, con-</i> <i>counter</i>	<i>anti</i>	against.
.....	<i>circum, amb</i>	<i>peri, amphi</i>	round.
after	<i>post</i>	<i>meta</i>	after.
.....	<i>re, retro</i>	<i>ana</i>	back, backward.
mid	<i>inter</i>	<i>meta</i>	between, among.
by	<i>prope, juxta</i>	<i>para</i>	near, beside.
by	<i>se</i>	<i>para</i>	beside
by, over	<i>extra, praeter su-</i> <i>per, sur F., ultra</i>	<i>hyper</i>	over, above, beyond
.....	<i>de</i>	<i>cata</i>	down.
tw-, twi	<i>bis, amb, du</i>	<i>amphi, di</i>	two, twice.
fore	<i>pre, ante</i>	<i>pro</i>	before (in time).
fore	<i>pro, pur F.</i> <i>van F.</i>	<i>pro</i>	before (in space).
.....	<i>ab</i>	<i>apo</i>	from
en	<i>in, before verbs</i>	<i>en</i>	to make.
mis	<i>pro, mal. ab, de, per</i>	<i>mal</i>	error, evil, badly
n-, un, for, fore	<i>dis, ne, in, bef. adj.</i>	<i>mal</i>	not.
off, out	<i>ex, ab</i>	<i>ex, ab</i>	off, out.
to	<i>ad, a F.</i>	<i>pro</i>	to, towards
.....	<i>per</i>	<i>dia</i>	through.
un, bef. verbs	<i>re, de, dis</i>	<i>hypo</i>	reversal of the act
under	<i>sub, subter</i>	<i>hypo</i>	under.
well	<i>bene</i>	<i>eui</i>	well.
c-, s-, t-, be	<i>per</i>	<i>syn</i>	intensive for
.....	<i>con</i>	<i>syn</i>	with.
.....	<i>intro, intra</i>	<i>eso</i>	within.
.....	<i>sine</i>	<i>a</i>	without (privative).
.....	<i>dis</i>	<i>dia</i>	apart.
up	<i>sub*</i>	<i>ana</i>	upward.
a, be—making	<i>cis, on this side</i>	<i>meta, ci</i>
neuter verbs	<i>trans, across</i>	
active	<i>pene, almost</i>	

When from *sursu*

TABLE OF AFFIXES.

SAXON.	Latin.	GREEK.	MEANING.
FORMING NOUNS.			
ar, er, or, yer	for, arv, ant, ent, est;	et, etc, ean,	The doer (mas. or
	ive	ist	no iter
er, strer	ive	i	ditto (fem.)
			The object of the ac-
			tion.
ch, red, con, n,	acy, n, m,	ma, n, ad,	Act, state, being, or
y, ry, ne, s	ment y, c,		quality— ng
er, led, s,	ude, re, i		abstract no
lock, d, ch,	ty F, s,		
er, s,			
er, s,	ary, chre,	e	Place or office.
er, s,	ule, ne,	isk	Diminutives.
ng, c,	ette		
in			
ry, ery*, ur,	or, s, It, and F.		Excess hence often
			imply cens
FORMING ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.			
ie,			Private
			without,
ish	escent, e se, F.	oid, oidalt	Having a qua n
			a small de
wave, wise			Manner
e ward, uly			Towards or from.
en, ry,	eous, ine,	ine	Material of a thing.
ish ke, ly, y,	ary, ar, an, al, il,	ical, ic, iac,	Belonging to or re-
	ine, ile, aceous	cean, ite, oid	sembling.
ful, s, ing	lent, ous, ose, id,		Full of.
ison, y	ile, ate, acious		
le	ive, able, ible	tic	Fit to exercise a qua-
			lity.
fold, ty,	e, ble		Arithmetical.
ce, th			
FORMING VERBS.			
er, en, se, ly, y	ate, ite, fy, ish, F.	ize, ise F.	Causative.
er, le	itate	ise	Frequentative.

* Collection of—many.

† Generally means resembling in appearance.

EXAMPLES.—Prefixes.

Unset, abed, income, enlist, impel, enrol, epitaph, endemic. Forbid, gainsay, withdraw, resist, object, contradict, counteract, antidote. Circulate, ambient, perigee, ampitheatre. Afterthought, postpone. Repel, retrospect, analyze. Midday, intervene, mesenteric.⁷⁰⁸ Bystander, propinquity,¹¹⁵⁴ juxtaposition, parallel. By-play, secede, parody. Bygone, overscar, extraneous, preterite, supervisor, surveyor, ultramontane,* hyperbole. deery, cataract. Downcast. Twelve, twilight, biped, ambidexter, duplicate, amphibious, diploma. Foresee, predict, anteroom, prophesy. Foremast, produce, purvey, vanguard, prostyle.⁸¹⁰ Absent, apostles. Enlarge, impair,¹¹²¹ enallage. Mistake, proscribe, maltreat, abuse, derange, perjure, dyspepsy.⁸⁶¹ Never, unwise, forget, disuse, neuter, inert, atheist. Offset, outlook, exit, abrade, aphelion, exodus. Towards, advert, abate, prosody. Perfect, diagram. Undo, reveal, develop, disarm. Undergo, sublet, subterfuge, hypocrite. Welfare, benefit, euphony. Crumple, smelt, twirl, bespatter, pardon. Connect, synod. Introduce, intramural, esoteric. Sincere, apathy. Dissect, diarresis. Upshot, sustain, Anabasis.¹⁰⁰ Wait, await. Fall, befall. Cisatlantic, transmit, penumbra, metaphor.

* *Outrage* is from this prefix.

Affixes.

Liar, seer, sailor, lawyer, factor, secretary, assistant, agent, artist, auctioneer, cashier, poet, athlete, tactician, sophist. Spinster, songstress, testatrix, cantatrice, poetess, heroine. Payee, captive. Blotch, hatred, freedom, folly, penury, goodness, knowledge, wedlock, flood, flight, length, laughter, boyhood, loving, lunacy, action, acrimony,¹¹⁶² treatment, misery, alliance, bondage, plentitude, tenure, justice, sanity, fealty, promenade, menace, panorama,¹⁴⁷ chasm, tried, cri is, eulogy, epitome. Foundry, bishopric, kingdom, bailiwick, mastership, library, dormitory, sepulchre, primacy, monastery, theatre.⁴⁶ Satchel, ladle, lancet, billock, meadow, lassie, pipkin, molecule (see mole, p. 28), vehicle, globule, lunette, asterisk.⁴⁶¹ Heronry, rookery, braggart, wizard, balloon, trombone. Witless. Reddish, putrescent, grotesque, alaboid, rhomboidal. Always, crosswise, quickly. Eastern, eastward, easterly. Wooden, earthen, aqueous, saline, cedrine. Foolish, godlike, godly, wintry, beauteous, winsome, plenary, lunar, human, oval,²⁶³ civil, marine, puerile, testaceous, ethical,¹²⁵⁴ cardiac,¹⁰⁷ Herculean, Levite, conoid. Joyful, joyous, learned, troublesome, funny, violent, verbose, various, fervid, futile, vivacious. Eatable, active, placable, edible, cathartic. Twofold, forty, fifteen, once, sixth, tripe, treble. Lower, soften, cleanse, sully, worry, satiate, expedite, rarefy, finish, monopolize, advertise. Batter, crackle, agitate, philosophize.

Given in the order of the Prefixes and Affixes in the Tables.

PART II.

WORDS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANING.

TABLE OF ROOTS.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE ROOTS.

GREEK AND LATIN.—Accent the dissyllables on the first syllable. Accent the penult, if it contains a diphthong, or is followed by *two* consonants or by a *double* consonant (*z*, *x*, or *j*); but if it ends in a vowel, followed by another vowel, accent the antepenult. When only one consonant separates the penult from the last syllable, no general rule can be given, and the proper syllable will be found accented in the Table.

In Greek, the *g* and *ch* are always hard, and a double *g* is pronounced as *ng*. Example: *aggellein*, pronounced *angellein*.

In Latin, pronounce the *c* and *g* according to the rule given on p. 44. The final *e* is always a separate syllable in Greek and Latin, and therefore of course, *es*. Otherwise, sound the vowels and consonants as in English.

N.B.—Accent the penult in all Latin verbs ending in *a-re*, *a-ri*, *i-re*, or *i-i*.

SAXON.—The *c* and *g* are always hard. But *ce* sounds like *ch* soft. Example. *cearcian*, pronounced, *charkian*. The unaccented vowels are all short. The accented vowels sound thus:—

<i>á</i>	=	<i>a</i>	long, as	<i>ham</i> ,	pronounced	<i>hame</i> .
<i>é</i>	=	<i>e</i>	"	<i>fét</i> ,	"	<i>feed</i> .
<i>í</i>	=	<i>i</i>	"	<i>díc</i> ,	"	<i>dike</i> .
<i>ó</i>	=	<i>oo</i>	"	<i>bóc</i> ,	"	<i>book</i> .
<i>ú</i>	=	<i>ou</i>	"	<i>mus</i> ,	"	<i>mouse</i> .

ae = *a* short, as *hael*, pron. *hal*; but *ae* = *ah*, as *dahl* pron. *dahl*; *æ* = *e* long.

FRENCH.—The sounds of the vowels are *a*=*ah* in English, *e*=*é*, *i*=*ee*, *o*=*ô* or *ò*, *u* is sounded nearly as in the Scotch word *guid*.

Ou=*oo* in English, *au* or *eau*=*ô*, *oi*=*wah*, *eu* sounds somewhat like *u* in *fur*, *ui*=*wee*, but *u* after *q* is silent, as *clique*.

The final consonant is silent, except in the case of *c*, *f*, *l*, *r*. *E* final is mute as in English, unless it is accented. *M* or *n* final is nasal, sounding almost like *ng* in English, but with the *g* suppressed.

Ch=*sh* in English. *J* or *g* soft is sounded like *s* in *pleasure*. *Gn*=*ny*. In *ille* final the double *l*=*yê*, with perhaps a very slight sound of the *l* before *ye*. The *r* is rolled more than in English. *S* between two vowels=*z*. See note, p. 178. Exercises.

WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

1. Body, L. *corpus*. 2. Flesh, L. *caro* (*carnis**); G. *sarr*. 4. Blood, L. *sanguis*; G. *haima*. 6. Vein, L. *vena*; G. *phleps*. 8. Bone, L. *os* (*ossis*); G. *osteon*. 10. Skin, L. *cutis*, *pellis*; G. *derma*. 13. To sweat, L. *sudare*. 14. Pore, G. *poros*.

15. Head, G. *keph'alê*, whence *caput*, whence F. *chef*; C. *ken*. 19. Headlong, L. *præceps*, *pronus*. 21. Forehead, L. *frons* (*frontis*). 22. Skull, (G. *kranion*). 23. Hair, L. *pilus*, *capilla*; G. *komê*, *kilia*.

27. Face, L. *facies*—also form, appearance. 28. Nose, G. *rhin*; L. *nasus*—whence S. *ness*, a promontory. 31. A smell, L. *odor*. 32. Fragrant, L. *fragrans*. 33. Ear, L. *auris*. 34. Hear, L. *audire*; G. *akoueîn*. 36. Deaf,—also foolish, L. *surdus*. 37. Foolish, doting, F. *folle*.

38. Eye, L. *oculus*; G. *ôps*, *ophthalmos*. 41. To see, L. *spe'cere*, *vide're* (*visus*), whence F. *voir*; G. *eidô* (I see), *skopeîn*, *theasthai*. 47. A sight G. *ora'ma*. 48. Fair, G. *kalos*; F. *beau*. 50. Clear,—also renowned, L. *clarus*.

51. Mouth, L. *os* (*oris*); G. *stoma*; F. *bouche*. 54. Tooth, L. *dens*. 55. Tongue, L. *lingua*; G. *glôssa*. 57. Voice, L. *vox*. 58. Call, L.

* The verb is always given in the infinitive mood in this table. The forms in parenthesis after Greek and Latin nouns are their possessive cases. Those after Latin and French verbs are their perfect participles passive, followed in some instances by the pres. part. active. The roots in parenthesis are not counted.

vocare, clamare; G. *kalein*. 61. Speak, L. *di'cere, loqui (locu'tus) orare, narrare*—also relate, *fari (fatus, fans)*; G. *legein, phrazein, phanai*; F. *parler*. 70. Complain, L. *queri*; F. *pleindre*. 72. Announce, L. *nunciare*; G. *aggellein*. 74. Silent, L. *mutus*; be silent, L. *tace're, sile're*.

77. Eat, L. *vorare, e'dere*; G. *phagein*. 80. Taste, L. *gustare*; F. *tûter*. 82. Chew, L. *masticare*; F. *manger*. 84. Have a flavor of,—also be wise, L. *sa'pere*. 85. Food, L. *victus*; G. *trophê*. 87. The palate, L. *pala'tum*. 88. Gnaw, L. *rode're*: bite, *morde're*. 90. Drink, L. *bi'bere, potare*; S. *drincan*; cup, L. *calix*. 94. Suck, L. *sorbe're, su'gere*. 96. Vomit, L. *vo'mere*; G. *emein*. 98. Hunger, L. *fames*. 99. Sweet, L. *suavis*; G. *glukus*.

101. Neck, L. *collum*; G. *isthmus*. 103. Breast, L. *pectus, mamma*; G. *stêthos*. 106. Rib, L. *costa*. 107. Hear; G. *kardûn*, whence L. *cor*. 109. Belly, L. *venter*; stomach, G. *gastêr*. 111. Bile, anger, G. *cholê*; juice, G. *chumos, chulos*. 114. A gut, string, G. *chordê*. 115. The cud, L. *rumen*. 116. The back, L. *dorsum*.

117. Sit, L. *sede're (sessus)*: seat, G. *hedra*: couch, L. *lectum*. 120. Lie, L. *cum'bere, cubare, jace're*: lay, S. *legan*. 124. Bend, S. *bugun*; G. *klinein*, whence, L. *cli'nere*; *flec'tere (flexus)*. 128. Turn, G. *polein*; L. *ver'tere (versus)*; F. *tourner*. 131. A turning, G. *strophê trophê*. 133. Tend towards, L. *ver'gere*: axis, G. *axis*.

135. Arm, G. *brachiôn*, whence L. *brachium*, whence F. *bras*: forearm, L. *ulna*. 139. Hand, G. *cheir*; L. *manus*. 141. Finger, G. *dak'tulos*; L. *dig'itus*. 143. Palm, L. *palma*: nail, G. *onur*. 145. Touch, L. *tan'gere (tactus)*. 146. Take, L. *ca'pere, su'mere*, G. *labein*. 149. Seize, L. *pre-hen'dere*; S. *grapian*.

Leg, G. *stelos*; foot, G. *pous*, whence L. *pes (pedis)*. 154. Limb, L. *anbrum*; G. *kôlon*—also intestine. 156. Go, L. *ire (iûm, iens)*, *ce'dere (cessus)*—also yield, *va'dere, gradi*: G. *bênai*; S. *gangan, jaran*; F. *aller*. 164. Wander G. *phanan*; L. *errare, migrare, vagari*. 168. Move *move're (motus)*: motion, G. *motos*. 170. Slow, L. *tardus*: swift, L. *celer*.

172. Walk, L. *ambulare* : tread, G. *patein* : a pace, L. *pāssus*. 175 Run, L. *cur'rere* (*cursus*) : a race-course, G. *dromos* : leap, L. *salire*. 178 Flee, L. *fu'gere* ; S. *flōgan*. 180. Come, L. *venire* (*ventus*). 181. Climb L. *scan'dere* (*scansus*).

182. Stand, L. *stare* (*status*) : G. *his'tanai* : stood, G. *statos* : a standing, G. *stasis*. 186. Stop, L. *sis'tere*, *mane're* (*mansus*).

WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

188. Life, L. *vita*, *ai'ōna* ; G. *bios*, *zōē*. 192. Live, L. *vi'vere* : breathe, L. *spirare* ; S. *blauian*—also blow = L. *flare*. 196. Breath, L. *spir'itus* G. *pneuma*, *psuchē*—also the soul. 199. Be, L. *esse* (*futur'us*, *ens*) : become *fi'eri* : be born, L. *nasci* (*natus*). 202. Nature, L. *natu'ra* ; G. *phusis*.

204. Be able, L. *posse* (*potens*) ; S. *cunnan*—also know, *magan* ; L. *vale're*--also be well or strong. 208. Health, L. *salus* ; well, sound, L. *sanus* : S. *hael*. whole. 211. Sleep, L. *somnus*, *sopor* : to sleep, L. *dormire*

214. Disease, L. *morbus* ; G. *nosos*. 216. Pain, L. *pāna*—also penalty ; G. *algos*. 218. Plague, L. *pestis* : wound, L. *vulnus*. 220. Itch, L. *scabies* swelling, L. *tuber* : lean, L. *macer*.

223. Poison, L. *vene'num*, *virus* : G. *tox'ikon* ; cure, L. *mede'ri*, *curare* —also take care of : drug, G. *phar'makon*. 229. Death, L. *mors*, *funus* ; G. *than'atos* : dead, G. *nekros* : tomb, L. *sepulchrum* : G. *taphos*, *tumbos*.

236. Beget, produce, L. *gig'nere* (*gen'itus*), *par'ere* ; G. *phuein* ; S. *cénnan* ; nourish, L. *nutrire*.

WORDS RELATING TO ANIMAL LIFE.

241. A race, G. *genos*, whence L. *genus*, (*gen'eri*) ; S. *cyn* (kin) : flock, L. *grex* (*gregis*) : crowd, L. *turba* :

246. Animal, L. *animal* ; G. *zō-on* : beast, L. *bestia*. 249. Bird

L. avis ; *G. ornīs (orni'thos)*. 251. Wing, *L. ala, pinio* ; *G. pteron* : feather, *L. penna* ; *F. plume*. 256. Fly, *L. volare* : frisk, *S. frician*.

258. Eagle, *L. aq'uila*. 259. Crane, *G. ger'anos* : swan, *G. kuknos* : magpie, *L. pica* : chicken, *L. pullus* : egg, *L. ovum*.

264. Horn, *L. cornu* ; *G. keras*. 266. Crust, *L. crusta* : hide, *L. bursa*—also purse, *corium*, whence *F. cuir*, leather. 270. Milk, *G. gālū (galak'tos)* whence *L. lac (lactis)*. 272. Shell, *L. concha, testa* ; *G. os'trakon*.

275. Horse, *G. hippos* ; *L. equus, caballus* ; whence *F. cheval*. 279. Cow, *L. vacca* ; ox, *G. bous* ; calf, *F. veau*. 282. Dog, *G. kuōn (kunos)*, whence *L. canis*. 284. Cat, *L. felis*. 285. Goat, *L. caper* ; *G. tragos*. 287. Hare, *L. lepus*. 288. Lion, *G. leōn*, whence *L. leo*. 290. Bear, *G. arktos*. 291. Hog, *L. porcus*.

292. Crab, *L. cancer*. 293. Fish, *G. ichthus* ; *L. piscis*. 295. Worm, *L. vermis* ; silkworm, *G. bombyx*. 297. Sponge, *G. spoggia* ; coral, *G. korallion* ; whale, *G. kētos*.

300. Creep, *L. re'pere, ser'pere* ; *S. snican*. 303. Brute—also dumb, senseless, *L. brutus* ; numb, *L. tor'pidus* ; stupid, *L. stu'pidus*.

WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

306. Plant, *L. planta, herba* ; *G. bot'anē, phuton*. 310. Seed, *G. sperma* ; seed-cavity, *G. kot'ulē* ; wood, *L. lignum* ; a stake, *L. palus*, whence *F. pile*. 315. A wood, *S. wald* ; *L. sylva* ; *F. bois* ; shade, *L. umbra* ; *G. skia*.

320. Grow, *L. cres'cere (cretus)*, *ole're*—also smell, *auge're (auctus)*, *L. vige're*. 324. Swell, *L. tume're* ; *turge're* ; a bag, *S. baēg*. 327. Tree, *arbor* ; *G. dendron* ; rank, *L. ran'cidus* ; lux' iance, *L. luxus*. 331. Root *G. riza* ; *L. radix, stirps* ; *S. wyrt*. 335. A shoot, *L. propa'go* ; bud, *L. germen* ; flower, *L. flos* ; *G. anthos* ; to blossom, *S. blowan*. 340. Fruit *L. fructus*—from *frui*, to enjoy ; *G. karpos*. 343. Ripe, *L. matu'rus* ; unripe, *L. crudus* ; leaf, *L. frons (frondis), folium* ; *G. pet'alon*.

348. Grass, *L. gramen* ; barley, *S. bere* ; grain, *L. granum* ; corn, *G. sitos*. 352. Cone, *G. kōnos* ; balsam, *G. bal'samon* ; reed, *L. canna*.

355. Rose, *L. rosa* ; *G. rhodon*. 357. Oak, *L. robur*—also strength ; *S. ac* ; *G. drus*. 360. Bark, *L. cortex*. 361. Flax, *L. linum* ; hemp, *G. kan'nabis*. 363. Thorn, *L. spina*. 364. Wine, *L. vinum*.

365. Berry, *L. bacca, coccus*—also a bug. 367. Palm, *L. palma* ; laurel, *L. laurus*. 369. Fig, *G. sukon* ; apple, *L. ponon* ; *G. mēlon*.

WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.

372. The earth, *G. ge* ; *L. terra* ; the world, *L. mundus*. 375. The country, *L. rus (ruris)* ; *F. pays* ; native land, *L. patria*. 378. The ground, *L. solum, humus*,—whence *hu'midus*, moist, = *G. hugros* : on the ground, *G. chamui*.

383. Desert, *G. erēmos* ; sand, *L. are'na*. 385. Rock, *G. petra* ; *C. craig* ; stone, *L. lapis* ; *G. lithos* ; pebble, *L. cal'culus*. 390. Dry, (a) *L. ar'idus, siccus* ; *G. zeros*. 393. To dry, *S. drygan*.

394. Mountain, *L. mons* ; *G. oros* ; *C. ben* or *pen* ; *S. dun*. 398. Mound, *G. pagos* ; monumental heap, *C. cairn*. 400. Level, *L. planus* ; *C. llan* ; plain, *L. campus* ; valley, *L. vallis* ; *S. comb* ; Danish, *dal*.

406. Dig, *L. mine're, fodere (fossus)*. 408. Metal, *G. metallon* ; lead, *L. plumbum* ; gold, *G. chrusos* ; *L. aurum*. 412. Iron, *L. ferrum* ; *G. chalybs*. 414. Amber, *G. elektron* ; salt, *L. sal*, fr. *G. hals*, which also means the salt sea.

417. Water, *L. aqua* ; *G. hodor* ; *C. afon*. 420. Melt, *L. lique're*. 421. A drop, *L. stilla, gutta* ; to drop, *S. drypan*. 424. Steam, *G. atmos* ; *L. vapor*. 426. Dew, *L. ros (roris)* ; fount, *L. fons*.

428. Wave, L. *unda* ; sea, L. *mare* ; S. *mere*—also a lake ; G. *pel'agos*.
 432. Float, S. *flōtan*. 433. Pool, C. *lin* ; bay, L. *sinus*—also the bosom.
 435. Ship, G. *naus*, whence L. *navis*.

437. Island, L. *in'sula* ; C. *innis* or *inich* ; G. *nēsos* ; S. *ea*.

441. Flow, L. *flu'ere* (*fluctus*) ; G. *rhein*—also to speak ; S. *flōwan*.
 444. River, G. *poi'amos* ; L. *rivus*. 446. Tide, L. *aestus*—also heat ;
 estuary, C. *aber*, *inver* ; ford, C. *ath*.

450. Fire, L. *ignis* ; G. *pur* ; flame, L. *flamma* ; smoke, L. *fumus*.
 454. Heat, L. *calor* ; G. *thermē*. 456. Burn, S. *brennan* ; L. *flagrare*
cande're, *u'rere* (*ustus*), *torre're* (*coctus*) ; G. *kaiein* (fut. *kausō*), *phlegein*.
 463. Brand, (n) G. *stigma* ; quench, mark, L. *sting'uere* (*stinctus*).

465. Cold, L. *frigus* ; ice, L. *gelu* ; *glac'ies*. 468. Frost, G. *kruos* ;
 freeze, L. *frige're*, *rige're*, be stiff. 471. Winter, G. *cheimōn*, whence L. *hiems*.
 473. Season, F. *saison* ; spring, L. *ver* ; autumn, L. *auctumnus*.

476. Air, G. *aēr*, *aithēr* ; wind, L. *ventus* ; G. *an'emos*. 480. Hollow,
 L. *cavus* ; G. *koilos*, whence L. *calum*, heaven = G. *ou'ranos*. 484. Spread,
 L. *pan'dere* (*pansus*) ; stretch, L. *tend'ere*.

486. Sun, G. *he'lios* ; L. *sol*. 488. Moon, L. *luna*. 489. Star, L. *sidus*,
stella ; G. *astron*. 494. Meteors, G. *meteōra*. 493. Shine, L. *splende're*,
luc'e're, *illustrare*. 496. Light, L. *lux*, *lumen* ; G. *phōs*. 499. Rise, S. *stigan* ;
 L. *oriri*—whence *ori'go*, the beginning, *sur'gere* (*surrectus*).

WORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY.

503. Man, *vir*, *homo*, whence F. *homme* ; G. *anthrō'pos*, *anēr* (*andros*) ;
 male, L. *mas*. 509. Hero, G. *herōs* ; person, L. *perso'na*. 511. Woman,
 L. *fem'ina*, whence F. *femme* ; G. *gunē*.

514. Marry, L. *nu'bere* ; G. *gamein*. 516. Husband, L. *mari'tus*. 517. Wife, L. *uxor* ; bride, G. *nymphē*. 519. Parent, L. *parens* ; bereft, L. *viduus* ; G. *or'phanos*.

522. Father, G. and L. *patēr* ; G. *papas* ; F. *sire*. 525. Heir, L. *haeres* (*huere'dis*) ; estate, L. *fundus*. 527. Boy, G. *pais* ; L. *puer* ; son L. *filius* ; brother, G. *adelphos* ; L. *frater* ; whence F. *frere*.

533. Mother, G. *mētēr*, whence L. *mater* ; F. *dame* ; marriage, L. *matrimonium*. 537. Girl, L. *puella* ; F. *demoiselle* ; daughter, L. *filia*.

WORDS RELATING TO THE STATE.

540. Nation, L. *natio* ; G. *ethnos*. 542. People, L. *pop'ulus*, *plebs vulgus* ; S. *folc* ; G. *laos*, *demos*. 548. Public assembly, L. *forum* ; G. *ag'ora*, *ekklē'sia*.

551. King, L. *rex*, whence F. *roi* : lord, G. *kurios* ; L. *dom'inus*, *magister*. queen, L. *regi'na*. 557. Throne, G. *thronos* : crown, L. *coro'na* : anoint L. *un'guere* (*unctus*) : anointed, G. *christos*. 561. Tyrant, G. *tyrannos*, *despotēs* : cruel, L. *crude'lis*. 564. Prince, L. *princeps* ; noble, L. *no'bilis* ; S. *athel*.

567. Servant, L. *minister*, *servus*. 569. Serve, G. *konein* : free, L. *liber* ; F. *franc* : obey, L. *obedire*. 573. Office, gift, L. *munus*. 574. Poor, L. *pauper*, *miser*—also wretched.

576. Command, L. *imperare*, *reg'ere* (*rectus*), *mandare* ; G. *kubernān*—also to steer ; S. *bannan*. 581. Power, G. *kratos*, *du'namis*. 583. A rank, F. *rang*.

584. Companion, L. *socius*, *comes* : guest, L. *hospes* : friend, L. *ami'cus*. 588. Common, L. *commu'nis* ; G. *koinos*. 590. Enemy, L. *hostis* ; hate, S. *fian*.

592. City, L. *urbs* ; G. *polis* ; to found, L. *con'dere*—also to hide, *fundare*. 596. Citizen, L. *civis* : town, village, S. *hām*, *stock* (*stov* or *stead*) ; *by* (Danish).

600. Law, L. *lex* (*legis*), whence F. *loi* ; G. *nomos*. 603. Justice, L. *jus* (*juris*) : a judge, L. *judex* ; G. *krîlēs* : to judge, S. *dar'man*. 607. Officer, S. *gerefa* : lawsuit, L. *lis* (*litis*) : witness, L. *testis* ; G. *martur*.

611. Condemn, L. *damnare* : crime, L. *crimen*. 613. Fault, L. *culpa*, *faultum* : deceit, L. *fraus* : spot, L. *menda*, *mac'ula*—also a mesh. 618. To sin, L. *peccare* : deceive, L. *fal'lere* (*falsus*), *lu'dere* (*ludus*)—also to play ; G. *pœudein* : false, L. *mendax*. 623. Punish, L. *punire*, *castigare*. 625. Thief, L. *fur* : greedy, L. *ava'rus*.

WORDS RELATING TO WAR AND PEACE.

627. War, G. *pol'emos*, whence L. *bellum* : subdue, *domare*, *vin'cere* (*victus*) ; G. *damAn*. 632. Fame, L. *fama* : bravery, L. *virtus*—also virtue. 634. Force, L. *vis* : strength, L. *fors*—also chance.

636. Rob, L. *pilare* : snatch, L. *ra'pere* : the spoil, L. *praeda*, *spolium* ; G. *sulē* ; S. *reafe*. 642. Cut, kill, L. *cae'dere* (*cacius*) ; G. *koptein* ; S. *slagan*—also strike.

645. Soldier, L. *miles* : army, G. *stratos* ; S. *here*. 648. A fight, L. *pugna* ; G. *machē*. 650. Defend, F. *garder*—also keep ; L. *dejen'dere* ; S. *beorgen*—also cover : fortify, L. *munire*. 654. Fort, C. *caer*, *dun* ; S. *burh* : tower, L. *turris* : trench, L. *vallum*.

659. Arms, L. *arma*, G. *hopla*. 661. Sword, L. *gladius* : sheath, G. *koleos*. 663. Bow, L. *arcus*.

664. Peace, L. *par* : treaty, L. *fo'dus*. 666. Rest, L. *quies* : ease, F. *aïse*, from L. *otium* : safe, L. *salvus*, *secu'rus*.

WORDS RELATING TO LETTERS AND THE FINE ARTS.

671. Art, L. *ars* ; G. *technē* : plan, L. *ratio*—also proportion ; G. *schēma*. 675. Rule, regulation, L. *norma* : G. *kanon*, *daïta*. 678. Instrument, L. *instrumentum* ; G. *or'ganon* : machine, G. *mēchanē*. 681. To use, L. *uti* (*usus*) : method, way, L. *via* ; G. *hodos* ; F. *manière*.

685. A sound, L. *sonus* ; G. *tonos*, *phthoggos*, *phōne*. 689. Resound, G. *echēin* ; crenk, L. *crepare* ; S. *cearcian*. 692. Sing, L. *ca'nere* (*can-us*), whence F. *chanter* ; G. *psallein*—also play on a stringed instrument. 695. Song, G. *ōdē*, *melos* ; L. *musa*—also one of the Muses. 698. Verse, G. *stichos* ; rhyme, G. *rhythmos* ; lyre, G. *lura*.

701. Write, L. *scribere* (*scriptus*) ; G. *graphein* ; letter, G. *gramma* ; L. *lit'era* ; a mark, L. *nota* ; G. *charaktēr*, *typos*—also an emblem. 708. Word, L. *verbum* ; G. *epos*, *logos*—also a doctrine.

711. Phrase, G. *phrasis* ; G. *pthegma*. 713. Book, L. *liber*, *codex* ; G. *biblos* ; S. *bōc*—also beech. 717. Scroll, G. *schode* ; L. *carta* ; title, L. *tū'tulus* ; sign, L. *signum*.

721. Play, G. *drama* ; a mimic, G. *mimos*. 723. Chorus, G. *choros* ; story, L. *fab'ula* ; G. *muthos*. 726. Order, L. *ordo* ; G. *kosmos*—also the creation, and beauty. 728. To deck, L. *ornari* ; grace, L. *decus*.

730. Carve, G. *gluphein* ; S. *grafian* ; L. *scul'pere*. 733. Image L. *ima'go* ; G. *eidō'lon*, *ikōn* ; pattern, L. *exemplum*. 737. Paint, L. *pin'gere* (*pictus*). 738. Dye, stain, L. *tin'gere* (*tinctus*) ; dip, L. *mer'gere* (*mersus*) ; G. *baptēin*. 741. Color, L. *color* ; G. *chroma*.

743. Black, L. *niger* ; G. *melas* ; S. *swart* ; C. *dhu*. 747. Red, L. *ruber* ; F. *rouge*. 749. White, L. *blancus*, *albus* ; pale, L. *pal'lidus*. 752. Green, L. *vir'idus*, whence, F. *verde*. 754. Gray, F. *gris*. 755. Yellow, S. *geolen*, F. *jaune*.

757. Shape, L. *forma*—also beauty ; figure, L. *figu'ra* ; G. *morphē*. 760. Circle, L. *orbis*, *cir'culus* ; G. *kuklos*, *diskos*, *guros*. 763. Centre, L. *centrum*, from G. *kentron*, a goad's point ; point, S. *pic*. 768. Ray, L. *radius*. 769. Globe, L. *globus* ; G. *sphaira*, *pilos*—also hair, wool. 772. Tube, L. *tuba* ; pipe, G. *aulos*.

774. Line, L. *linca* ; thread, L. *filum*, *fibra*. 777. Angle, L. *an'gulus* ; G. *gōnia* ; cross, L. *crux* (*crucis*) ; crook, F. *croc* ; S. *cruc*. 782. Square, L. *quadra* ; F. *pa'neau*. 784. Side, L. *latus* ; bottom, L. *fundus* ; G. *basis*.

787. End, *L. finis, ter'minus*; *G. τέλος*; beginning, *G. archē*—also chief.
791. Boundary, *L. limes (lim'itis)*; *G. horos*. 793. Middle, *G. mesos*;
L. medius. 795. Stop, *L. pausa*; *F. barre*. 797. Knot, *L. nodus*. 798.
Within, *G. entos*, whence, *L. intus* (comp. *interior*, sup. *in'timus*).

800. Build, *L. stru'ere (structus)*: house, *L. aedes, domus*; *G. oikos*;
tent, *G. skēnē*. 805. Court, *F. cour*; hall, *L. aula*. 807. Porch, *G. mēa*;
L. porticus: gate, *L. porta*. 810. Pillar, *G. stulos*: *L. columna*.

812. Folding-doors, *L. valvae*: key, *L. clavis*. 814. Board, table, *L.*
tab'ula; *G. trapeza*; *S. baenē*—also bench. 817. Ladder, *L. scala*; *G.*
klimax. 819. Vase, *L. vas*. 820. Out of doors, *L. foris*. 821. Bridge,
L. pons.

WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

822. Make, do, *L. fa'cere (factus)*, whence *F. faire (fait)*; *G. poiein,*
prassein, (praktos, done); *L. fungi, (junctus)*—also perform. 827. Act, *L.*
a'gere (actus). 828. Carry on, *L. ger'ere (gestus)*. 829. Work, (n.) *L. labor,*
opus; *G. ergon*: (v.) *F. travailler*. 833. Create, *L. creare*: workman, *L.*
faber.

835. Plough, till, *L. arare, co'lere (cultus)*: field, *L. ager*. 838. Scatter,
sow, *G. sperein*, whence *L. spar'gere (sparsus)*: strow, throw down, *L.*
ster'nere (stratus). 841. Gather, *L. leg'ere (lectus)*—also read: choose, *F.*
choisir. 843. Feed, *S. fédan*; *L. pasci (pastus)*. 845. Shear, shave, scrape,
L. ru'dere (rasus), tonde're (tonsus). 847. Pluck, *L. car'pere, vel'ere, (vulsus)*.

849. Hunt, *L. venari*: follow, *L. sequi (secu'tus)*, whence *F. suivre*
(*sui*). 852. Footstep, *L. vestigium*; *G. ichnos*: springes, *L. tricae*: net,
L. rete.

856. Prepare, *L. parare*. 857. Wash, *L. lavare (lotus), lu'ere*: cleanse,
L. purgare: *G. katha'rein*. 861. Boil, cook, *G. peptein*; *L. co'quere (coctus)*,
whence *F. cuire*: melt, *L. lique're*. 865. Delicacies, *L. deliciae*. 866.
Bread, *L. panis*: meal, *L. far, mola*—also a millstone: pudding, *G. poltos*

870. Mould, *L. jin'gere (fictus)*—also feign; *G. plassein*. 872. Roll *L. rol'ere (volutus)*; *F. rouler*; *G. kulindein*. 875. Glass, *L. vitrum*. 876. Wheel, *L. rota*. 877. Twist, *L. plec'tere (plexus), torqu'ere (tortus)*. 879. Pour, *L. jun'dere (usus)*; mix, *L. miace're (mixtus)*. 881. Joint, *L. artus*: join, *L. jun'gere (junctus), ser'ere*—also to knit; *F. allier*.

885. Fold, *L. plicare*. 886. Weave, *S. ućjan*; *L. ter'ere (textus)*: cloth, *L. tapes*; *F. drap*. 890. Throw, *L. j'cere (jactus)*; *G. bullein*: shoot, *S. acćtan*. 893. Place, *L. po'nere (positus)*; *G. tũhenai*; whence *thĩsis* and *thema*, a placing; a place, *G. topos*; *L. locus*; whence *F. lieu*. 900. Arrange, *G. tassein (fut. tazõ)*; *L. tazare*: a class, *L. classis*.

903. To dress, *F. dresser*: garment; *L. vestis*. 905. Gird, *L. cin'gere (cinctus)*; *G. dein*; *S. gyrdan*: girdle, *G. zõnẽ*. 909. Veil, *L. velum*: cloak, *L. pallium, manti'le*. 912. Naked, *L. nudos*; *G. gymnos*.

914. Sew, *G. rhapsin*. 915. Bind, *S. bindan*; *L. ligare, strin'gere (strictus)*. 918. Tie, *L. nec'tere (nexus)*. 919. Loosen, *L. sol'ere (solutus)*; *G. lucin*: loose, *L. lusus*. 922. Stick, *S. stician*: *L. haere're (haesus)*: fix, *L. figere (fixus), pan'gere (pactus)*.

926. Divide, *L. divi'dere (divisus) separare*, whence *F. sever*. 929. Cut, *L. fin'dere (fissus), secare (sectus), scin'dere (scissus)*; *G. schizcin, temnein, koptein*; *F. tailler, trencher*; *S. scćran*. 938. Split, *S. clupian*: chasm, *G. chasma*: distinguish, separate, *S. scyllan*.

941. Strike, *L. fen'dere, fli'gere, (fictus)*; *G. plessein*. 944. Bruise, beat, *L. tun'dere, (tusus)*; *S. beulan*; *F. battre*. 947. Break, *S. brćcan*; *L. fran'gere (fractus), rum'pere (ruptus)*—also burst, *G. rćrai*.

951. Pierce, *S. thĩrlan*; *L. penetrare, pun'gere (punctus)*. 954. Drive, *L. pel'ere (pulsus), arce're*; *G. agein*—also lead, *ekin*. 958. Press, *L. prem'ere (pressus)*. 959. Thrust, *L. tru'dere, urge're*. 961. Rub, *L. ter'ere (tritum)*—also wear, *fricare (frictus)*; polish, *L. polire*.

964. Lead, F. *mener* ; L. *du'cere* : bring forward, L. *pro'mere* (*promptus*). 967. Draw, S. *dragin* ; G. *spōn* *spūma*, a drawing ; L. *lu'cere*, *tra'here* (*tractus*) ; F. *tirer*. 973. Send, L. *mit'tere* (*missus*), *legare* ; G. *stellein*.

976. Cover, hide, L. *teg'ere* (*tectus*) ; G. *kruptein* ; F. *couvrir*. 977. Shut, L. *claud'ere*. 980. Hold, S., *healdan* ; L. *tene're*. 982. Box, F. *casse*. 983. Secretly, L. *clam*.

984. Give, L. *dare*, (*datus*), *tribuere* ; G. *dōdonai* (*dotos*). 987. Give up, L. *tra'dere* : give back, F. *renire*.

989. Sell, L. *vend'ere* ; G. *polein* : a store, G. *thōkō*. 992. Lift, L. *levare* : take up, G. *hairein*. 994. Light, L. *leris* : heave, S. *hēfan* : heavy, L. *gravis* ; G. *barus*. 998. Hang, weigh, pay, L. *pende're* : hang over, L. *emine're*—also excel—L. *excell'ere*. 1001. Fall, L. *ca'dere* (*casus*), *labi* (*lapsus*)—also glide ; G. *piptein* ; (*ptōma*, a falling). 1004. Weight, L. *pondus*, whence F. *pois*.

1006. Balance, L. *libra*, *exa'men* (the tongue of the), *lance* (scale). 1009. Trade, merchandise, L. *com'mer* ; L. *merr*. 1011. Measure, (n.) L. *modus*—also manner ; G. *metron* ; L. *met'ri* (*mensus*). 1014. Buy, L. *em'ere* : price, L. *pretium* : owe, L. *debt'us* (*debitus*), whence F. *devoir*.

1018. Leave, L. *lin'quere* (*latus*) ; G. *leipein* ; F. *quitter* : spare, L. *par'cere*.

WORDS RELATING TO NUMBER AND QUANTITY.

1022. Number, G. *arithmos* ; L. *nu'merus*. 1024. Quantity, L. *quan'titas* ; how many, L. *quot* : space, L. *spatium*.

1027. One, S. *an* ; L. *unus* : single, alone, L. *solus*, *sin'gulus* ; G. *monos*. 1032. First, G. *prōtos* ; L. *primus* : former, L. *an'te* : before, F. *avant* : after, L. *post* ; G. *hys'teron*.

1038. Two, S. *twa* ; G. and L. *duo* : both, G. *amphō*—whence L. *ambo*. 1042. Twice, L. *bis* ; G. *dis* : second, G. *deu'terus* ; L. *secundus*.

1046. Three, G. *treis*, whence L. *tres* : third, L. *tertius*. 1049. Four, L. *quatuor* : fourth, G. *tetartos*. 1051. Five, G. *pente* ; L. *quinque*. 1053. Six, G. *hex*, whence L. *sex*. 1055. Seven, G. *hepta*, whence L. *septem*. 1057. Eight, G. and L. *octō*. 1058. Ten, G. *deka*, whence L. *decem*. 1060. A hundred, G. *hek'aton* ; L. *centum*. 1032. A thousand, L. *mille* ; ten thousand, G. *murion*.

1064. Equal, G. *isos* ; L. *par*, *aequus*. 1067. Great, L. *grandis*, *vastus*—vast, L. *magnus*—comp. *major*, sup. *maximus* ; G. *megus* ; F. *gros* ; C. *mor*.

1075. Small, L. *parvus*—com. *minor*, sup. *min'imus* ; G. *mikros* ; C. *beg* : little, few, G. *oligos* : nothing, L. *nihil*.

1082. Few, L. *paucus* : many, L. *multus*—com. *plus* ; G. *polus*. 1084. Last, L. *ultimus*. 1087. Neither, L. *neuter*. 1088. Enough, L. *satis*.

1089. Part, L. *pars* : whole, G. *holos* ; L. *totus* : all, L. *omnis* ; G. *pan'tos* : sum, L. *summa* : add, L. *ad'dere*. 1096. Lessen, L. *minu'ere* : fill, L. *plere* : be full, G. *pléthein* : stuff, L. *farcire*. 1100. Full, L. *plenus* : plenty, L. *copiā*. 1102. Empty, L. *vacuus*.

WORDS RELATING TO QUALITY.

1103. Good, S. *gōd* ; G. *ag'athos*—sup. *aristos* ; L. *bonus*—com. *melior*, sup. *optimus*. 1109. Pure, L. *purus* : well, L. *bene* ; G. *eu*. 1112. Worth, L. *dignus* : true, L. *verus* : G. *et'umon*, a true root. 1115. Right, straight, G. *orthos* : the right, L. *dexter* : the left, L. *sinister*.

1118. Crooked, L. *curvus*, *obli'quus*. 1120. Bad, L. *malus*—com. *deter'ior* (or *pejor*), *vilis* : G. *kakos* : badly, G. *dus*. 1125. Vice, L. *vitium* : vain, L. *vanus* : rude, L. *rudus*, *bar'barus*.

1129. Short, L. *brevis* ; G. *stenos* ; F. *court*. 1132. Long, L. *longus*. 1133. Broad, S. *brad* ; G. *platys*, whence L. *latus*, *amplus*—also large. 1137. High, L. *altus*, whence F. *haut* ; C. *ard* : height, top, G. *akros*. 1141. Thick, L. *densus* ; G. *pachus*.

1143. Thin, *L. rarus, ten'uis* : tender, *L. tener*. 1146. Soft, *L. mollis* : mild, *L. lenis, mitis* : fierce, *L. feror*.

1150. Like, *G. homos* ; *L. sim'ilis* : regular, *G. hom'alos*. 1153. Such, *L. qualis* : fit, *L. aptus* : easy, *L. fac'ilis*. 1156. Near, *L. prope*,—sup. *prox'imus*, next. 1158. Sharp, sour, *L. acu'tus, acer*, whence *F. aigre* ; *G. oxus* : bitter, *L. ac'ridus*. 1163. Blunt, *L. obtu'sus*.

1164. One's self, *L. se* ; *G. autos* ; private, *L. priva'tus* ; *G. idios*—also peculiar : one's own, *L. prop'rius*. 1169. Another, *G. het'eros, allos*, whence *L. alius, alter* : the same, *L. ulem* ; *G. tautos*. 1175. Change, (*v.*) *L. mutare* ; (*n.*) *L. vici's* ; various, *L. varius*.

WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

1178. Time, *S. ti'd* ; *L. tempus* ; *G. chronos*. 1181. Eternal, *L. aeternus*. 1182. An age, *G. aiōn*, whence *L. aevum* : lasting, hard, *L. durus*. 1185. Firm, *L. firmus, fixus*. 1187. Solid, *L. sol'idus* ; *G. stercos*.

1189. Year, *L. annus*—also a ring ; month, *L. mensis*. 1191. Week, *G. heb'domas* (i.e. the seventh). 1192. Day, *L. dies* ; *F. jour* ; *G. hēmera*. 1195. Night, *L. nox (noctis)*. 1196. To-morrow, *L. cras*. 1197. Together, at the same time, *L. simul* : frequent, *L. frequens*.

1199. Old, *G. presbys, archai'os* ; *L. senex*—comp. *senior, vetus, anti'quus*, whence *F. ancien*. 1206. Young, *L. ju'venis*—comp. *junior*. 1208. New, *L. novus* ; *G. neos*.

WORDS RELATING TO RELIGION.

1210. God, *G. theos*, whence *L. deus, divus*. 1213. Spirit, *G. daimōn*. 1214. Look after, regard, *L. tue'ri (tutus)*. 1215. Watch, *L. vigilare* : caution, *L. cautus* ; *S. uær*.

1218. Fate, *L. fatum* (i.e. what is spoken and decreed) ; lot, *L. sors* ; *G. klēros*. 1221. Divination, *G. manteia* : omen, *L. omen* : wonder, *G. thauma* : strange, *L. mirus*.

225. Temple, L. *templum*, *fanum*. 1227. Appease, L. *conciliare*, *piare*—appease by sacrifice, whence *pious*, *pious placare*. 1231. Adoration, G. *latrie'i'a*; prayer, L. *prex* (*precis*); G. *litanei'a*. 234. Bid, pray, S. *biddan*; L. *orare*—also speak: vow, L. *vove're* (*votum*). 1237. Oath, G. *horkos*; L. *sacramentum*: swear, L. *jurare*. 1240. Own, profess, L. *jate'ri* (*jassus*).

1241. Hymn, G. *humnos*, *psalm*. 1243. Praise, L. *laudare*, *plaudare*—also clap the hands. 1245. Sacred, holy, L. *sacer*, *sanctus*; S. *halig*; G. *hieros*. 1249. Passover, G. *pascha*. 1250. Church, G. *ekklesi'a*; cell L. *cella*; C *kil*: a rite, L. *ritus*.

WORDS RELATING TO THE MIND AND CHARACTER.

1254. Temperament, G. *krasis*: habit, L. *mos* (*moris*)—in plural, *morals*; G. *ethos*. 1257. Mind, L. *mens*, *an'imus*; G. *phr'n*. 1260. Wit, L. *ingenium*. 1261. Cause, L. *causa*: opinion, L. *opinio*; G. *doxa*, *dogma*.

1265. Idea, G. *idea*, from *eidos*, form; think, L. *putare*, *rer'i* (*ratus*), from *res*, a thing; F. *penser*. 1271. Muse, L. *meditari*, *contemplan*. 1273. Perceive, feel, L. *sentire* (*sensus*), *cer'nere* (*cactus*)—also observe—L. *observare*. 1276. Judge of, L. *cense're*. 1277. Know, G. *ginoaskein*, whence L. *nos'cere* (*notus*), *scire*; F. *savoir*; S. *wtan*. 1282. Wisdom, G. *so'phia*; L. *sapientia*: wise, L. *sagax*.

1285. Teach, L. *doce're* (*doctus*); G. *didaskein*. 1287. Study, L. *stude're* learn, L. *dis'cere*. 1289. School, L. *schola*: learning, G. *mathema*: instruction, G. *paidei'a*: name, G. *on'oma*, whence L. *nomen*.

1294. Ask, seek, L. *pe'tere*, *postulare*—also demand, *rogare*, *quae'rere* (*quacesi'tus*); F. *chercher*. 1299. Shun, L. *vitare*: lose, L. *per'dere*. 1301. Find, F. *trouver*; L. *reperire*. 1303. Deny, L. *negare*. 1304. Promise, L. *sponde're*. 1305. Believe, S. *treowian*, L. *cre'dere*. 1307. Trust, L. *fi'dere*: a pledge, F. *gage*. 1309. Sure, L. *certus*: doubt, L. *dubi'tare*; G. *skeptos-thai*.

1312. Show, *L. monstrare* : appear, *G. phainesthai* ; *L. pare're*—also obey. 1315. Prove, *L. probare*. 1316. Remind, *L. mone're* : remember, *G. mnân* : *L. mem'ini* (I remember) : mindful, *L. memor*. 1320. Forgetfulness, *G. lêthê* : *L. oblivis*. 1322. Advise, *L. suade're, hortari* : scold, *L. vituperare*.

1325. Love (v.) *L. amare, dili'gere* ; *G. philein* : (n.) *L. amor* ; *G. charis* (*char'itos*), whence *L. carus*, and *F. cher*, dear. 1332. Favor (n.), *L. gratia* : (v.) *L. fave're* : favorable, *L. propitius*. 1335. Allow, *L. lice're, permit'tere*. 1337. Please, *L. place're* : pleasure, *L. voluptas*. 1339. Joy *F. joie* : joyful, *L. festus*. 1341. Wish, *L. optare, velle* : *sponte* (adv.)—of one's own accord. 1344. Advantage, *S. bôt* : honor, *L. honor*. 1346. Despise, *L. tem'nere* (*temptus*) : laugh at, *L. ride're* (*risus*) : a joke, *L. jocus*.

1349. Hurt, *L. nocere, lue'dere*—also to strike. 1351. Anger, *L. ira* : madness, *G. mania* ; *L. rabies* : hatred, *G. misos* : *F. haïre*. 1356. Stumbling block, *G. skan'dalon*. 1357. Avenge, *L. vindicare* : frighten, *L. terre're* : care, *L. cura* : dread, shudder at, *L. horre're, time're* ; *G. phobein* ; bewail, *L. plorare*.

1364. Hope, *L. sperare* : tremble, *L. trem'ere, vibrare, oscillare*. 1368. Sorrow, *L. dolor* : *pen'itet*=it repents me ; *pudet*=it shames me. 1371. To comfort, *L. solari*.

1372. Bear, suffer, *S. beran* ; *L. tolerare, ferre, tuli* (I have borne), *tol'lere, latus* (borne) ; *G. pherein*. 1379. Carry, *L. portare, ve'here, (vectus)* : a load, *onus*. 1382. Feel, *L. pati* (*passus*) : feeling, *G. pathos*.

1384. Have, *S. habban* ; *L. habere* : whence *F. avoir*. 1387. Keep, *L. servare*. 1388. Stick to, *L. haere're* (*hasus*) ; *S. clijan*.

1390. Try, *G. peirin* ; *F. essayer* ; *L. tentare* : strive, *L. certare*. 1394. Stir up, *L. stimulare, cie're* (*citus*). 1396. Excitement, *G. orge*. 1397. Boeager or hot in, *L. arde're* (*ferve're*) : zeal, *G. zêlos*. 1400. Help, *L. juvare* (*jutum*).

VOCABULARY.

WORDS RELATING TO THE BODY.

i.--BONES.

- Skeleton**, G., the bony framework of the body.
⁸ **Osseous**, bony, composed of bone.
⁸ **Ossification**, turning into bone.
⁹ **Osteology**, ⁷¹⁰ an account of the skeleton.
⁹ **Perios'teum**, the membrane covering the bone.
¹²⁹ **Vertebre**, **Vertebra**, a joint of the backbone.
Fo'cile, *F.*, a bone of the fore arm or the fore leg.
Ca'ri-es, *L.*, rottenness of the bone.
⁹¹⁰ **Lig'ament**, the substance uniting the bones.
⁸⁰⁸ **Dis'locate**, to force a bone out of joint.
² **Charnel-house**, a dead-house.
Cartilage, gristle: *fr. L.* **Clavicle**, ⁹¹³ the collar bone

ii. THE SKIN.

- ¹⁰ **Cuta'neous**, belonging to the skin.
¹¹ **Peltry**, skins with fur on them.
¹⁹ **Cuticle**, the thin coat of the skin.
¹² **Epidermis**, the outer or scarf-skin.
Tattoo, to puncture and stain the skin. (*Polynesian*).
Fell-monger, a dealer in hides.
⁷⁷⁷ **Cosmetic**, a preparation for beautifying the skin.
²⁸⁸ **Coria'ceous**, of or like leather.
Cicatrice, *F.*, a scar or seam from a wound.
³²⁰ **Excrescence**, something growing on the surface of the skin.
Sweat, (*℥*) moisture exuding from the pores of the skin.
²⁷⁹ **Vaccine**, (*℥ss*) the matter of the *cow* pox.
Measles, a disease of the skin.
Erysipelas, *G.*, a dangerous eruption of the skin.

iii.—THE HEAD.

- ¹⁵ **Cephalic**, belonging to the head. ¹⁹ **Precipice**, a headlong slope.
¹²⁹ **Vertigo**, giddiness. ¹⁸ **Decapitate**, to behead.
² **Pericranium**, the membrane covering the skull.
⁴¹⁸ **Hydra**, a fabulous many-headed monster: a fresh water polyp.
¹⁶ **Occip'ital**, situated at the *oc'ciput* or back of the head.
²¹ **Frontal**, placed on the forehead.

iv.—THE HAIR.

- ²⁴ **Capillary**, like a hair in fineness.
¹⁷ **Dishevelled**, (*dish*) having disordered hair.
²³ **Peruke**, a wig, or *periwig*. **Hirsute**, shaggy, hairy.
Moustache, *F.*, hair on the upper lip.

v. THE FACE.

- ⁷⁷³ **Profile**, a side view of the face.
²¹⁰ **Physiog'nomy**, ¹²⁷⁷ the face as an index ⁶¹ of character ⁷⁰⁸
⁷⁶³ **Disc**, a round flat surface—as the sun's disc.
²⁷ **Facade**, (*c*) *F.*, the front of a building.
Facets, the surfaces of a crystal or gem.

vi.—THE SMELL, THE NOSE, &c.

- ³¹ **Odorif'erous**, ¹³⁷⁴ **Fragrant**, ³² sweet-smelling.
Fet'id, having an offensive smell. *L.* *fe'tidus*.
³¹ **Inodorous**, without smell.
Deodorizer, something which destroys smell, a disinfectant ⁸²
²²¹ **Olfactory nerve**, the nerve of smelling.
²⁶ **Nasal**, (*s*) belonging to the nose.
Emuvium, *L.*, minute particles of vapor emanating from bodies

vii. THE EAR.

- ²⁸ **Auric'ular**, belonging to, or told in the ear.
Auricle, the outside ear: also one of the heart's chambers
Labyrinth, the inner part of the ear - from its *convolutions*
²⁵ **Acoustics**, the science of sound and hearing.
Hearken, (*har*) to listen. **Aurist**, an ear doctor
²³ **Auscultation**, sounding the lungs.

viii.—THE EYE.

- ³⁸ **Ocular**, seen by the eye. **Optical**, pertaining to sight.
³⁹ **Oculist**, ⁴⁰ **Ophthalmist**, an eye doctor.
⁴⁰ **Ophthalmymy**, a disease of the eyes.
⁴²⁵ **Ret'ina**, the part of the eye where objects are depicted.
³⁰ **Optics**, the science of light, color, sight, &c.
Optician, a maker and dealer in optical instruments.

ix.—THE TASTE.

- ⁸⁴ **Inspid**, tasteless, ⁸¹ hence silly.
¹¹⁶³ **Acrid**, having a sharp biting taste.
Saliva, *L.*, the spittle (which aids in digestion).
Gargle, to wash the mouth and throat.
Larynx, *G.*, the wind-pipe, the gullet.
Saccharine, sweet, like sugar : *fr. Sanscrit.*

x.—THE TEETH.

- ⁸⁴ **Dentist**, a *tooth* doctor. ⁹⁶³ **Dentifrice**, tooth powder.
⁶⁴² **Incisors**, the cutting teeth. ²⁸³ **Canine teeth**, the eye teeth.
Grinders, the double teeth, the molars. ⁹⁶⁸
Tusks, the large canine teeth of the boar, &c.
⁸² **Masticate**, to chew. **Dentition**, the cutting of the teeth.

xi.—THE VOICE AND THROAT.

- ⁵⁷ **Vocal**, belonging to the voice.
Soprano, *It.*, the highest female voice.
Falsetto, *I.*, an artificial voice.
Guttural, the voice sounding in the throat—in *L. guttur*.
¹⁰⁹ **Ventril'ogulism**, ⁶² deceiving by a feigned voice.
Jugular, belonging to the neck—in *L. jugulum*.

xii.—THE BODY.

- ¹ **Corporeal**, belonging to the body.
⁵³⁴ **Immaterial**, not formed of material, spiritual.
Corpulency, bulkiness of the body.

- Corpee**, a man's dead body.
- ² **Carcass**, an animal's dead body: *fr. F.*
- Attitude**, a posture. *L. Attitu'do.*
- ⁶⁸³ **Anatomy**, dissection; the structure of the body.
- Bosom**, the breast, the interior.⁷⁹⁰
- Muscle**, *F.*, a fleshy fibre, a shell fish (sometimes spelled *muscel*).
- ¹²⁴ **Membrane**, a web of fine fibres.
- ²²² **Emaciated**, lean, thin. **Writhe**, to distort, to twist.
- ¹⁰⁴ **Mam'millary**, belonging to the breast.

xiii.—THE STOMACH.

- ¹¹⁰ **Gastric**, belonging to the stomach.
- ⁷⁰ **Esoph'agus**, the gullet or throat.
- ⁶²⁰ **Digestion**, the process of dissolving the food.
- ¹¹³ **Chyle**, ¹¹² **Chyme**, milky juices formed from the food.
- ¹¹⁴¹ **Assimilation**, the conversion of the digested food into blood.
- ⁸² **Stomach'ic**, belonging to, or good for, the stomach.
- Diaphragm**, **midriff**, the membrane separating the chest from the abdo'men, *fr. G.*
- ⁷⁷⁰ **Intestine**, (*a.*) interior: (*n. pl.*) the bowels, the *inwards*.

xiv.—THE HEART AND BLOOD. S.

- Palpitation**, the beating of the heart: *fr. L.*
- ¹²⁰ **Pericardium**, the membrane which encloses the heart.
- ⁶ **Veins**, the channels conveying blood to the heart.
- ⁶⁷¹ **Dias'to-le**, the heart's dilatation to receive the blood.
- Sys'to-le**, the heart's contraction to expel the blood.
- Arteries**; the channels conveying the blood from the heart.
- ⁴ **Sanguinary**, bloody, atrocious, murderous.
- Serum**, *L.*, the thin part of the blood.
- ⁷ **Phlebotomy**, ⁶⁰³ bleeding, blood-letting.
- ⁵ **Hem'orrhage**, ⁶⁰⁰ a flow of the blood.
- ¹²⁷⁴ **Secretion**, something separated or secreted from the blood or sap.

xv.—THE HAND. S.

- ¹⁴⁰ **Manual**, *a.* performed by the hand; *n.* a hand book.
- ¹¹¹⁷ **Sinister**, left-handed, denoting ill.

- ⁹⁰⁴ **Legerdemain**, *F.*, sleight of hand, knack.
¹⁰⁷ **Adroit**, *F.*, clever, ingenious, dexterous.¹¹¹⁶
¹⁴⁰ **Manipulation**, management, handling.
¹²⁷⁷ **Gnomon**, *G.*, the pointer or index of a dial.
Shoulder, (*ō*) the joint connecting the arm with the trunk.

xvi. **LEG AND FOOT. S.**

- Haunch**, (*ah*) the thigh.
Hough, **hock**, the lowest part of the thigh: *v.* to hamstring.
Saunter, to walk slowly, to loiter.
¹⁷³ **Peri'patet''ic**, ¹⁵⁶ **Itin'erant**, travelling.
⁸²⁷ **Agile**, nimble. ⁸⁵⁷ **Peregrination**, a rambling or travelling about.

WORDS RELATING TO LIFE.

xvii. — **NATURE.**

- ¹⁰⁰ **Essence**, the nature or elements of a thing: a scent.
¹⁰⁰² **Quintessence**, the concentrated essence.
Intrinsic,* inherent, essential, genuine.
Extrinsic,*external, connected indirectly.
¹⁸⁰ **Adventitious**, accidental—not intrinsic.
²⁰² **Supernatural**, miraculous.
²⁰² **Unnatural**, contrary to nature, cruel.
Preternatural abnormal, anomalous.¹¹²²
¹¹²⁰ **Ho'moge''neous**, ²⁴¹ **Homol'ogous**, of like nature.
¹¹⁶⁶ **Het'ero'ge''neous**, ²⁴¹ unlike in nature or character.
¹¹⁶⁷ **Idiosyn'crasy**, ¹²⁵⁴ peculiar nature or disposition.
 * *L.* *intra* within, and *secus* a side. Johnson spells it *intrinsic*.

xviii. — **LIFE.**

- ¹⁷⁶ **Vitals**, the parts essential to life.
¹⁶² **Vivacious**, full of life. ³²¹ **Adult**, full grown.
¹⁹² **Surviving**, living after another.
¹¹³² **Longevity**, ¹¹⁸³ great length of life.
¹¹⁶⁵ **Autobiog'raphy**, ¹⁹⁰ the life or biography of one's self.
⁸⁰¹ **Abori'gin-es**, the first inhabitants.

xix.—SLEEP.

- 211 **Somniferous**, ¹³⁷⁴ 212 **Soporif'ic**, ⁸²² causing sleep or stupor.
 213 **Dormant**, sleeping, torpid.
 213 **Dormitory**, a bed chamber.
Siesta, *Sp.*, a nap in the heat of the day.
 673 **Hibernates**, to sleep or to be torpid in winter.

xx.—DISEASE.

- 214 **Morbid**, diseased, unhealthy.
 1262 **Pathology**, the science explaining the nature of diseases.
 215 **Nosology**, the science explaining their classification.
 1158 **Acute disease**, one attended with violent symptoms, but short in duration.
 1180 **Chronic disease**, one of long duration.
Crisis, *G.*, the turn of a disease, or of an affair.⁸²³
 147 **Epidemic**, a widely raging disease.
 547 **Endemic**, a disease incidental to a certain people, as *goitre* (tumor on the neck) among the Swiss.
Ache, *S.*, a dull continuous pain.
Languor, *L.*, dullness, feebleness, weariness.
 1161 **Paroxysm**, a sharp attack of pain or sickness.
 661 **Dyspepsy**, derangement of the digestion.
 1008 **Symptom**, a sign or token. **Gaunt**, (*ah*) lean or thin.
Enervate, 'to weaken. *L.*, *nerva*, a nerve.
 822 **Infectious**, communicated through the air.
 146 **Contagious**, 'communicated by touch.

xxi.—DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

- Pleurisy**, inflammation of the *pleura* or lining of the chest.
Asthma, (*astma*), *G.*, difficulty in breathing, with cough, &c.
 40 **Phlegm**, a secretion of the throat and lungs. *Dulness*.
Cough, a convulsion of the throat and lungs.
 442 **Catarrh**, a cold in the head and throat.
Phthisis, (*tisis*), consumption. *G.* *phthein*, to burn, waste.
Croup, *F.*, a disease of the throat.
 187 **Pneumonia**, inflammation of the lungs.
Diphtheria, a dangerous disease of the throat. *G.* *diph'thera*, a membrane.

xxii.—OTHER DISEASES.

- Fever**, a disease with quickened pulse, heat, thirst, &c.
Fe'brile, denoting fever. *L. febris*, a fever.
 442 **Diarrhœa**, morbid looseness of the bowels.
 1124 **Dysentery**, ⁷⁹⁸ the same, accompanied with bleeding.
 756 **Jaundice**, (*ah*) a disease of the liver.
Hiccough, (*cup*), a convulsion of the stomach.
 442 **Rheumatism**, a disease of the larger joints and muscles.
 690 **Spasm**, an involuntary contraction.
 620 **Paralyt'ic**, affected with paralysis.
 621 **Paral'ysis**, (contracted *palsy*), deadness of the nerves.
Ague, chill, the cold fit before fever: *fr. S*
 183 **Apos'tome, opostume**, an abscess.
 157 **Abscess**, a morbid cavity in the body.
 643 **Plague**, a contagious disease, a nuisance ¹³⁴

xxiii.—BIRTH.

- 201 **Natal**, belonging to birth.
 201 **Nativity**, time or place of birth
 242 **Generate**, to beget, produce.
Fecundity, fertility, the being prolific: *fr. L.*
Prolif'ic,* bringing forth many young.
 1023 **Pri'mogen'iture**, ²³⁶ seniority.
 4 **Consanguinity**, relationship.
 263 **Ovip'arous**, ²⁵⁷ bringing forth young in eggs.
 192 **Viviparous**, bringing forth young alive.
Ovo-viviparous, intermediate between the two last, as the marsupials† or pouched animals (*kangaroo*, &c.).
 * *L. proles*, offspring. † *L. marsupium*, a pouch.

xxiv.—DEATH, DEAD. *S.*

- 220 **Mortal**, belonging or subject to death.
Cadav'erous, looking like a corpse—in *L. cada'ver*.
 196 **Obituary**, relating to death: a list of deaths.
Post-o'bit, a promise to pay after a month's death.
 222 **Sepulchre**, a fine tomb. **Sep'ulture**, burial.

- ²³² **Necrop'olis**, ³⁶⁸ a cemetery, or place of interment. ³⁷³
⁶⁹⁵ **Requiem**, *L.*, a prayer for the dead.
Elegy, a mourning poem; *fr. G.* The adj. derived is *elegiac*.
⁴⁴ **Hades**, the place of departed spirits, the *unseen* world.
²³⁴ **Cenotaph**, an empty tomb or monument. *G. kenos*, empty
¹²²¹ **Necromancy**, the conjuration of the dead, witchcraft.
¹⁰³⁵ **Defunct**, dead. ³⁵³ **Embalm**, to preserve a corpse.
²³⁰ **Fune'ral**, belonging to funerals. **Funeral**, a burial.
³⁷⁹ **Post'humous**, (*tu*) happening after death.
² **Sacrophagus**, ⁷⁹ an open stone coffin.
²³⁴ **Epitaph**, an inscription on a tomb.
⁸³⁰ **Ob'sequies**, (*quees*), funeral rites. ¹²⁵³

WORDS RELATING TO ANIMALS.

XXV.—ANIMALS.

- Menagerie**, *F.*, a collection of animals.
²⁴⁷ **Zo ol'ogy**, the science treating of animals.
²⁴⁶ **An'im'al''cules**, minute animals, mostly microscopic.
¹⁰⁴ **Mammals**, animals which suckle their young.
³¹⁰ **Zo-ophyte**, a being part animal, part vegetable.
³⁷⁶ **Zo-olite**, a fossil ⁴⁷ animal.
¹⁶⁴⁹ **Quadruped**, ¹⁵³ a four-footed animal.
¹⁰⁴² **Biped**, a two-footed animal.
Hybrid, *fr. L.*; **Mongrel**, (*d*), an animal of mixed breed.
¹¹⁵ **Ruminating**, chewing the cud.
²⁴⁴ **Gregarious**, living in flocks or herds.
¹⁰⁴⁰ **Amphibious**, ¹⁹⁰ breathing both in air and water.
² **Carnivorous**, ⁷⁷ flesh eating.
³⁴⁶ **Graminivorous**, eating grass.
¹⁰⁸² **Omnivorous**, eating all sorts of food.
²⁸⁰ **Bovine**, belonging to the ox kind.
¹²⁶ **Vertebrate**, animals having a bony skeleton.



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Asinine, * belonging to the ass kind.

²⁶⁴ **Feline**, belonging to the cat kind.

Palæontology, † the science of fossil or extinct ⁴⁶⁴ animals.

* *L. asinus*, an ass.

† *G. palaios*, old and *on (ontos)* a being.

xxvi.—BEASTS OF GAME.

Cervine, * belonging to the deer kind.

Antlers, *F.*, the branches of deer's horns.

Pollard, a stag that has cast his horns.

Polled, without horns: from *poll*.

Paddock, a small enclosure for deer.

⁸⁴⁹ **Venison**, the flesh of game.

Chamois, *F.*, a wild goat of the Alps. ⁷⁵⁰

Caribou, a species of American deer; from *F. cerf*, * *boeuf*. ²⁸⁰

Cony, (*u*) a species of rabbit; (in the Bible the *hyrax*).

Reynard, a familiar name for the fox.

Vixen, a she-fox (from *foxen*?)

²⁴⁷ **Leveret**, the young of the hare, which is called the rabbit in America.

⁶⁵² **Burrow**, a rabbit's or fox's hole: *v.* to dig holes or burrows.

¹²¹⁷ **Warren**, (*o*) a place frequented by rabbits.

* *L. cervus*, a stag.

xxvii.—THE DOG.

²⁸³ **Canine**, belonging to or like the dog.

Mastiff, *F.*, a large dog. ¹³⁵³ **Rabid**, mad, raging.

Harrier, a dog for hunting *hares*: also a kind of hawk.

Spaniel, a dog noted for sagacity and obedience. See p. 157.

⁴¹⁸ **Hydrophobia**, ¹³⁶² a horror of water: dog madness or *rabies*.

¹³⁰¹ **Retriever**, a dog which will fetch and carry.

xxviii.—THE HORSE.

²⁷⁶ **Equestrian**, relating to riding.

²⁷⁶ **Equine**, belonging to the horse kind.

Team, *S.* horses or cattle yoked,

¹⁷⁵ **Courser**, a swift horse, a hunter.

¹²³ **Relay**, a supply of horses to *relieve* others.

277 **Cavalcade, Cortège, F.**, a procession on horseback.

278 **Hippodrome**, 176 a race course.

288 **Cap-riole'**, a *caper*, a leap without advancing.

Prancing, *pranks*, springing or bounding.

Menage, (*ahzh*) *F.*, a riding school, a place for horse training.

276 **Equerry**, the officer in charge of the horses of a prince,

1203 **Vet'erinary art**, that of healing horses, cattle, &c.

412 **Farrier**, one who shoes horses, a horse doctor.

1118 **Curvet'**, a frolic, a bound. 505 **Surcingle**, a girth.

673 **Rowel**, the *ring* of a spur. **Palfrey, F.**, a lady's horse.

Mustang, a wild horse of the south-west prairies.

Zebra, L., a striped wild ass in Africa.

xxix.—BEASTS OF PREY.

229 **Leopard**, a variety of the panther. *G. par'dalis*, a panther.

Jaguar, 38 **Ocelot**, South American leopards.

Hyena, L., a repulsive beast of prey.

Wolf, a ravenous beast resembling a dog. *S. wulf*.

Ermine, a weasel, whose fur is white in winter. See p. 156.

260 **Leonine**, lion like, of the lion kind.

Bruin, the familiar name for the bear.

Lucifee, (from *F. loup cervier*, wolf stag,) the Canadian lynx.

Raccoon, a Canadian carnivorous animal.

853 **Iohneumon**, an Egyptian civet, which preys on the crocodile's eggs.

xxx.—OTHER MAMMALS.

276 **Hippopot'amus**, 444 a large, fierce, thick-skinned animal.

Camelopard,* Giraffe, fr. l., a very tall African ruminant.

280 **Buffalo**, a wild bull, resembling the American bison.

176 **Dromedary**, a swift camel.

Llama a South American ruminant.

Dolphin, a cetaceous animal; also a fish. *G. delphin*.

201 **Porpoise**, 294 one of the smaller cetacea.

299 **Cetaceous**, belonging to the whale kind, or sea mammals.

Leviathan, H., a large monster (see Job xli.), any thing huge.

28 **Rhinoceros**, 268 a 1162 pachyderm 12 with a horn on its nose.

* *kame'los*, a camel.

xxx. — ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

- ³⁶⁰ **Cochineal**, (*utch*), a red dye from a Mexican insect.
Eider, *Ger.*, the down of the eider duck.
⁷⁵⁴ **Am'berggris** (*grese*), a secretion of the sperm whale.
Honey, the sweets of flowers gathered by the bee.
Cocoon, the silkworm's nest, whence silk is obtained; *fr. F.*
³¹⁰ **Spermaceti**, ²⁹⁹ a wax from the head of the sperm whale
Rennet, **runnet**, the stomach of the calf, used to curdle milk.
Guano, the fossil dung of the penguin. *Peruvian.*
Caviare, (*pro. caveer.*) a product of the roe of the sturgeon.
Isinglass, a product of the sound (or air bladder) of the sturgeon, &c.

xxxii. — BIRDS. *S.*

- ²²⁰ **Or'nithology**, the natural history of birds.
¹²¹ **Covey**, (*d*), a brood of partridges.*
²⁵⁵ **Plumage**, **Feathers**, the natural covering of birds.
²⁵² **Pinion**, a wing: a cogged wheel.
Talon, *F.*, the claw of a bird of prey.
²⁴⁹ **A'viary**, an enclosure for birds.
Eyry, the nest of a bird of prey (*from eggery*).
Falconry, the capture of birds by trained hawks. *L. falco.*
Gallinaceous, belonging to the pheasant kind.
²⁶² **Poulterer**, a dealer in poultry.

* Just as we say a *nest* of birds, a *litter* of pigs.

xxxiii. — KINDS OF BIRDS.

- Becafi'co** (*fee*), the fig eater.
Falcon, a bird resembling the eagle, formerly trained to sport.
²⁵⁸ **Eagle**, the chief of the birds of prey.
Ptarmigan, (*tar*), a bird of the grouse family. *Gaelic.*
Cuckoo, a bird, named from its note, famed for laying its eggs in the nests of other species.
Ostrich, a large bird which runs, but cannot fly. *G. strouthio.*
²⁵³ **Apteryx**, a New Zealand bird without wings.
Paroquet, *F.*, a bird resembling a parrot. **Penguin**, a sea bird.
Pigeon, *F.*, a bird resembling the gallinææ, or common fowl.

Widgeon, a bird resembling the duck.

Heron, F., a wading bird, called "the crane" in Canada.

Pheasant, a valuable gallinaceous bird. See p. 157.

xxxiv.—REPTILES.

Alligator,² the American crocodile.

Iguana, Sp., the edible lizard of tropical America.

³⁸² **Chameleon**,²⁸⁸ a lizard which changes color.

⁸⁷⁸ **Tortoise**, a reptile with four legs and a hard shell.⁹⁴⁰

¹⁰⁴⁰ **Amphisbæna**,¹⁶⁰ a serpent fabled to have two heads.

Lizard,^{*} a scaly reptile³⁰⁰ with two or four legs.

* Both from *L. lacerta*, a lizard, the former through the *Span*.

xxxv.—FISH.

²⁸³ **Ichthyology**, the natural history of fish.

³⁸⁶ **Ichthyolite**, a fossil fish, or impression of a fish.

⁴¹⁷ **Aquarium**, a place for keeping live fish.

²⁹⁴ **Piscivorous**,⁷⁷ fish eating.

Ancho'vy, a small delicate Italian fish: *fr. I.*

Gurnet, gurnard, a fish resembling the stickleback.

Gudgeon, a fish easily caught, hence a credulous simpleton.*

Sturgeon, a large cartilaginous fish: *fr. F.*

¹⁷⁷ **Salmon**, a valuable coast and river fish.

Capelin, the fish commonly used for cod bait.

Halibut, a large flat fish.

* Compare *gullible*.

xxxvi.—INSECTS, &c.

⁹³³ **Entomology**, the natural history of insects.

⁹²⁰ **Insectivorous**, feeding on insects.

Pupa, L., larva, L., an insect in the caterpillar state.

⁴¹⁰ **Chrysalis**, the intermediate state of insects (between the worm and the fly state).

⁷⁵⁰ **Metamor'phosis**,⁷⁵⁷ **Transformation**, the change of shape in insects: hence any change of shape.

Antennæ, L., the horns or feelers of insects.

⁹²¹ **Articulated**, jointed like insects and crustaceans.

³⁰⁶ **Crustacea**, *crusted* animals, like the crab, lobster, &c.

- 1146 **Molluscous**, soft, like snails, clams, &c.
Mosquito, *Sp.*, a troublesome fly : *fr. L. musca*, a fly.
 272 **Conch**, (*conk*), a large sea shell.
Scallop, a shell; *v.* to cut curved edges.
Caterpillar, the worm which produces the butterfly.
 297 **Sponge**, (*û*) a *zoöphyte* resembling coral.

WORDS RELATING TO VEGETABLE LIFE.

xxxvii.—BOTANY.

- 206 **Botany**, the science of plants.
 307 **Herbalist**, a collector or student of plant
 337 **Conservatory**, a green house.
Exotic, foreign, (used mostly of plants). *G. exo*, without.
 226 **Indigenous**, (*ij'*), native. *do.*
 201 **Deciduous**, the opposite of evergreen.
 775 **Filament**, a fibre of plants. 346 **Foliage**, leaves.
 417 **Aquatics**, water plants. 117 **Sessile**, having no stalk.
Bourgeon, (*û*), *F.*, a bud or sprout.

xxxviii.—TREES.

- 240 **Nursery**, a plantation of young trees.
 643 **Copse**, *coppice*, a wood of small low trees.
 882 **Jungle**, brushwood (in the tropics).
 820 **Forest**, a large wood. 316 **Selvas**, the forests of the Amazon.
 327 **Arbor**, **Bower**, a covered place made with boughs, &c.
 42 **Vista**, a view between rows of trees.

xxxix.—THE BLOSSOM.³²⁹

- 137 **Efflorescence**, the time of flowering : in chemistry, the formation of powder on the surface of bodies.
 16 **Chaplet**, **Garland**, a wreath of flowers.
Amaranth, an imaginary flower which never fades.* *G. a*, not, and *marainein* to wither.

* Compare the flower *Everlasting* and the French "*Immortelle*."

- ³³⁷ **Floral**, belonging to flowers.
³⁴⁷ **Petal**, a flower leaf. ³⁷³ **Parterre**, (*tare*), a flower plot
Bouquet, *F.*, a nosegay, a posy. See p 58.
Nectarium, *L.*, the part of the blossom where the honey lies.
¹⁰³¹ **Monander**, ⁵⁰⁷ a plant with only one stamen.
⁸³⁰ **Flor'iculture**, the cultivation of flowers.

xi.—THE FRUIT SEED. &c.

- ³⁴² **Pericarp**, the seed vessel of a vegetable.³²³
³¹³ **Espal'ier**, a fruit ³⁴⁰ tree trained on lattice work.
³¹¹ **Acotyle'don**, a plant without *seed lobes* or *cotyledons*.
⁹⁷⁷ **Cryptog'amous**, ⁵¹⁵ having the seminal organs hidden.
³⁴⁰ **Fructify**, to bear fruit, or make fruitful.
³⁵⁸ **Acorn**, the seed of the oak. **Orchard**, an enclosure of fruit trees.
⁸⁴¹ **Legu'minous**, of the nature of pulse, (peas, beans, &c.).

xli.—FOOD PLANTS.

- A'pricot**, a fruit resembling the peach : *fr. F.*
Banian, the Indian fig tree. **Brazil nut**, a S. American nut.
Cocoa, (properly *cacao*), the tree from which chocolate is obtained.
¹²⁰ **Cucumber**, a creeping plant, with pulpy fruit
Gherkin, (*g hard*), a small cucumber for pickling : *fr. Ger.*
Guava, *Sp.*, a ⁸⁰⁵ delicious West India fruit.
Almond, a delicate nut from Italy, &c.: *fr. F.*
Celery, a garden vegetable : *fr. F.*
Cauliflower, a flowering cabbage. One variety is called *broc'coli*
Nectarine, (*in*) a kind of stone fruit. *G. nektar*, nectar.
¹⁰²⁸ **Onion**, an edible ⁷⁸ plant with a bulbous root.
Pumpkin, a kind of gourd. **Squash**, an American gourd.
Raisin, a dried grape.* **Raspberry**, a northern berry.
³⁶³ **Spinach**, (*age*), a plant the leaves of which are eaten when boiled.
³⁹⁰ **Sycamore**, the fig mulberry—in Canada, the *cotton wood*.
Tomato, an excellent American vegetable.
Walnut, an edible nut. The Swiss use its oil for lamps.
Tamarind an acid tropical fruit *Ar. tamar*, a date.
Whortleberry, a small berry called *huckleberry* in America.

* *L. race'mus*, a bunch. So *grape* from *group*.

xlii.—MEDICINAL PLANTS.

- 1123 **Aca'cia**, an Egyptian drug.
Al'oos, G., a tropical plant used as a purgative.
Cassia, G., a plant yielding senna : a laurel yielding cinnamon, (this is the cassia of Scripture.).
382 **Chamomile**, ³⁷¹ a useful herb.
Anise, G., an aromatic plant used for cordials.
Jalap, a Mexican plant used as a purgative. See p .
Colocynth, the bitter cucumber—used as a purgative.
Sassafras, a North American laurel.

xliii.—FLOWERS.

- Dahlia**, (*ā*) a flower with large compound blossoms. See p. 158.
Gillyflower, (*jil*), a beautiful and fragrant flower.
Heather, a blooming evergreen of the Old World.
Lilac, a fragrant flowering shrub : *fr. Pers.*
Jessamine, **jasmine**, *F.*, a very fragrant flower.
Jonquille, *F.*, (*zhonkeel*), a flower resembling the narcissus.
406 **Mignonette**, *F.*, (*ny*), a small fragrant flower.
Myrtle, a fragrant evergreen from warm climates. *G. murtoa.*
410 **Chrysan'themum**, ³³⁸ a large flower from South Africa.

xliv.—OTHER PLANTS.

- Mistletoe**, (*sel*), a parasite growing on the oak, apple, &c.
351 **Parasite**, a plant or animal which lives on another; hence an unprincipled hanger on of rich people, a flatterer.
Hyssop, a small plant. See numbers xix. 18. *G. hus'sopos.*
308 **Laurel**, (*ōr*), an important genus of evergreens.
Osier, (*ōzh*), *F.*, a plant used by basket makers.
357 **Palm**, the characteristic tree of the tropics, as the pine is of cold regions.
Sumach, (*sh*), a plant used in dyeing and tanning. *Amer.*
Mahogany, a cabinet wood of tropical America. *Amer.*
Tobacco, a plant used for smoking. *Amer.*

xlv.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

- 857 **Farl'na**, *L.*, meal or flour. **Caoutchouc** (*koochook*), india rubber.
Cajeput, an Indian vegetable oil used in medicine.
Resin, **Rosin**, an inflammable vegetable secretion. *L. resi'na.*

- Sugar**, the granulated juice of the *sugar cane*.
Wattle, a twig used for plaiting. **Wand**, a straight rod or twig.
Myrrh, an aromatic vegetable gum. *G. murrha*.
 353 **Balsam**, a fragrant soothing gum or juice.

WORDS RELATING TO INANIMATE NATURE.

xlvi.—THE EARTH, &c.

- 1028 **Universe**, ¹²⁰ the whole of creation.
 1078 **Mi'crocosm**, the little world; or man.
 727 **Cosmopolite**, ⁵⁹³ a citizen of the world; one weak in national sympathies.
 374 **Mundane**, belonging to the world.
 373 **Subterranean**, lying under the earth.
 417 **Terra'queous**, consisting of land and water.
Terrestrial, belonging to the land or earth.
 372 **Geology** the science investigating ⁸⁵² the earth's crust.

xlvi.—LAND.

- 837 **Agri'culture**, ⁸³⁷ ing to land. Agrarian laws—laws for the equal division of land.
 836 **Agric'ulture**, the tillage, husbandry, cultivation of the land.
 835 **Ar'able**, fit for the plough. **Husbandman**, a farmer.
Innings, lands recovered from the sea.
 384 **Arena**, a scene of contest or exertion. ⁹⁵⁵

xlvi.—TRACTS OF LAND.

- Morass'**, *F.*, a *marsh*, a bog. **Antre**, *F.*, a cave, a grot.
O'-a-sis, *G.*, a fertile spot in a desert.
Prairie, *F.*,* a savannah, a meadow. In S. America called *llanos*, i. e. plains. ⁴⁰⁰
Meadow, a plain covered with grass.
Chasm, a cleft, a gap. *G. chainein*, to gape.
 938 **Clough**, (*cloff*), *S.*, a cleft in a hill.
 * *Fr. L. pratun*, a meadow, whence also *Grand Pré* and *Lepreau*.

xlvi.—ISLAND.

- I'slet**, a little island. *I. is'ola*, an island.
Is'olated, (*iz*), insulated, ⁴³⁷ detached like an island.

⁷⁸⁰ **Archipelago**, ⁴³¹ a number of groups of islands.

Holm, *S.*, **Alt**, ⁴⁴⁰ a river island.

Atoll, a circular coral island.

I.—MOUNTAINS, &c.

Volcano, *I.*, a burning mountain. See p. 160.

Ravine, *F.*, a narrow crevice between jutting rocks.

Knoll, (*δ*) *S.*, a hillock or mound.³⁰⁴

⁷⁸⁰ **Alpine**, mountainous, like the Alps.

⁸⁵⁷ **Lava**, molten stone from volcanoes.

Pumice, the same when made porous by water. *L. pumex*.

II.—KINDS OF SOIL.^{37b}

⁴¹⁶ **Alumine**, a clayey earth, formed of *alu'minum* (*L.*) and oxygen.

Argilla'ceous, clayey. *L. argilla*, clay.

⁵⁷¹ **Plaster of Paris**, **Gypsum**, *L. Alabaster*, *fr. G.*, forms of sulphate of lime.

Basaltic, of the nature of basalt. *G. basaltēs*.

Chalk, carbonate of lime. *L. calx*.

Wac-ke, *Ger.*, a rock resembling basalt, but softer.

⁸⁵⁸ **Alluvium**, **debris**, (*bree*) *F.*, soil washed down by streams.

III.—STONES.

⁴⁶⁶ **Crystal**, a regular solid, formed chemically; fine glass.

²³⁰ **Jewel**, a gem, a precious stone.

³⁶⁷ **Lapidary**, one who cuts and polishes gems.

²⁶⁵ **Petrify**, to change into stone.

Whetstone, a stone for sharpening or whetting.

Freestone, an *easily* cut building stone.

Boulders, (from *bowl*), round beach stones.

⁴⁵¹ **Pyr'ite**, a stone formed by fire.

³⁸⁸ **Aerolite** (*aēr*), a meteoric stone, i. e., one falling from the air.

⁹⁷¹ **Tracery**, ornamental stone work.

⁶³¹ **Diamond**, the hardest and most precious of stones; *adamant*.

Pearl, a gem secre'ted by the oyster.²⁷⁴

Adaman'tine (*in*), **Ad'amante'an**, hard as adamant.

Amethystine, (*in*), violet, like the quartz called amethyst, *G. methu*, wine.

- 410 **Chrysolite**, a gem of yellowish or greenish color. .
Turquoise, (*F.* = *Turkish*), a bluish green Eastern gem.
Porphyry, a fine spotted marble. *G.* *porphureus*, purple.
Sapphire, (*fr.*), a beautiful deep blue gem : *fr.* *G.*
Asbes'tos,*an *incombustible* variety of hornblende.
Stalac'tite, a formation like an icicle on the roofs of limestone caverns.
Stalag'mite, a similar growth from their floors, dropped from stalactite.
 Both *fr.* *G.* *stallassein*, to drop.
Marmo'rean, of or like marble. *G.* *marmor*, marble.

* *G.* *a*, not, and *shein*, to burn.

liii.—METALS.

- Malleable**, able to be hammered out, as metals. *L.* *malleus*, a hammer.
 408 **Met'allurgy**, ⁸³¹the art of working metals, or a description of them.
Ingot, a lump of smelted metal—whence *nugget* (?)
 915 **Alloy**, a mixture of baser with precious ¹⁰¹⁵metal.
 515 **Amalgam**, an alloy of mercury.
Alchemy, false chemistry, in the infancy of the science : *fr.* *Ar.*
Anneal, to temper iron or glass by heat.
Weld, to beat red-hot metal together.
 679 **Foundry**, the place where metals are cast.
 679 **Fusible**, able to be smelted.

liv.—IMPORTANT METALS.

- 411 **Aurif'erous**, ¹²⁷⁴gold ⁷⁵⁵bearing.
Bullion, precious metal uncoined.
Bell metal. **Bronze**, *F.*, compounds of copper and tin.
Pewter, a compound of lead and tin,
Brass, a compound of copper and zinc.
Plat'ina, *Sp.*, the heaviest metal, and the most difficult to smelt.
 413 **Chalyb'e-ate**, impregnated with iron. .
Pig-iron, lump iron after smelting.
Emery, *F.*, a powder used in manufactures.
Loadstone, **Magnet**, an iron oar with peculiar powers of attraction.
 702 **Graphite**, ⁴⁰⁰**Plumbago**, **Wad**, **Black Lead**, an ore of manganese.

* Iv.—OTHER MINERALS.

- ⁴⁰⁰ **Mineral**, any earthy substance.
Anthracite, hard coal. *G. anthrax*, an ember.
Bitu'men, *G.*, mineral pitch. **Bituminous coal**, soft coal.
Asphaltic, *G.*, like asphalt, the hardest form of bitumen.
Naphtha, *G.*, the same, but more liquid.
³⁸⁵ **Petroleum**, (*i. e.*, *rock oil*), **Paraffine**,* **Kerosene**, oils from naphtha
Cal'amine, carbonate of zinc : used in making brass.
⁴¹⁵ **Saltpetre**, ³⁸⁵ **Nitre**, *fr. G.*, nitrate of potassa : used in medicine
⁴⁹⁸ **Phosphorus**, ¹³⁷⁹ a highly combustible chemical element.
Sulphu'reous, containing *sulphur (L.)*, a chemical element.
⁷⁵³ **Verdigris**, ⁷⁵⁴ the rust of copper or brass.
* *L. Parum*, little, and *affinis*, related; it having no known chemical affinity for other substances.

Ivi.—WATER; FLUID.

- ⁴¹⁷ **A'queous**, watery, composed of water.
Reservoir, (*vivor*), *F.*, a place for keeping water, a tank.
Irrigate, to water land artificially. *L. rigare*, to flow.
⁴²⁸ **Inundation**, an extensive flood.
¹⁸² **Stagnate**, to corrupt, as *standing* water does.
⁹⁶⁵ **Aqueduct**, a channel to lead water across valleys.
⁹⁶⁵ **Conduit**, (*kundit*), a water pipe, a canal.
⁴¹⁸ **Hydrometer**, a contrivance for measuring the swiftness and force of fluids.
⁴²⁰ **Liquefy**, to become liquid. **Embrue**, to soak or immerse in.
¹³ **Exude**, to sweat or ooze through.
⁴²⁰ **Liquid**, a body whose atoms move freely and gravitate separately
⁴¹⁸ **Hydraulics**, ⁷⁷³ the theory of fluids in a state of motion.
¹⁸⁴ **Hydrostat'ics**, the theory of fluids when at rest.
Ole-ag'inous, oily. *F. oleum*, oil : wh. *petroleum* above.

Ivii.—THE SEA.

- ⁷⁰² **Hydrog'raphy**, the geography of the sea.
⁴¹⁵ **Saline**, *a.*, saltish; *n.* a shallow salt marsh.
⁴²⁰ **Marine**, **Maritime**, (*im*), belonging to, or near the sea.
Submarine, lying under the sea.

Transmarine, lying beyond the sea.

Ultramarine, bluer than the sea.

⁴³³ **Nausea**, sickness, especially sea sickness.

⁴²⁸ **Undulate**, to move like waves.

lviii.—**SPRINGS, RIVERS.**

Spa, (*spaw*), a mineral spring. See p. 157.

Sluice, a floodgate or vent for water : *fr. D.*

²⁸⁴ **Channel**, the bed of a river, or the deepest part of it.

⁴⁴¹ **Confluence**, the meeting point of rivers.

Basin, the tract drained by a river : *fr. F.*

⁸²² **Watershed**, the line dividing the river basins of a country.

⁶³ **Disembogue**, to empty into the sea.

⁶³ **Embouchure**, (*sh*), the mouth of a river.

lix.—**THE TIDE.**¹¹⁷⁸

⁴⁴¹ **Eflux**, a flowing out or ebbing.

Reflux, a flowing back, as the tide rising.

Neap Tides, the scanty tides at the moon's quarters.

Spring Tides, the full tides at new and full moon.

Eagre, S., a very high tide in the Bristol Channel, like our "Bore

lx.—**THE AIR.**

¹⁹⁷ **Pneumatics**, the science of the air and gases

⁴⁷⁶ **A-e'rial**, belonging to the air.

⁴²⁴ **Atmosphere**,⁷⁷⁰ the air surrounding the earth.

⁴⁷⁸ **Ventilate**, to keep the air in motion.

⁹⁰⁷ **Barometer**,¹⁰¹² an instrument for weighing the air.

⁴³⁶ **A'-eronaut**, one who sails in balloons.

⁴⁷⁷ **Ethe'real**, spiritual, airy, light.

⁴¹⁴ **Electricity**, a subtle fluid excited by the friction of gases, &c.

Galvanism, the electricity of chemical action. See p. 158.

⁴²⁵ **Evaporate**, to fly off in vapor. ¹¹²⁰ **Malaria, I.**, bad air.

²⁶⁶ **Vol'atile**, apt to pass into the a'eriform state; also giddy.

lxi.—**THE WIND.**

¹⁷⁹ **Anemom'eter**, an instrument for estimating the force of the wind.

Zephyr, a gentle breeze : *fr. G.*

Trade winds, permanent easterly tropical winds.

Monsoons, periodical winds in the Indian ocean : *fr. Ar.*

Siroc'co, *L.*, a hot S. E. Italian wind. **Solano**, a hot Spanish wind.

Simoon, a hot, stifling wind in the Asiatic and African deserts.

¹² **Cyclone, Typhoon**, *G.*, furious circular storms in the Chinese sea

Hurricane, Tornado, the names of such storms elsewhere.

lxii.—SOUND.

⁶⁸⁹ **Echo**, a reflected sound. ⁶⁸⁵ **Sono'rous**, having a loud sound.

⁶⁸⁸ **Symphony**, a harmony or agreeable sounds.

¹¹¹¹ **Euphony**, an agreeable sound in words.

¹¹²³ **Cacoph'ony**, the opposite of euphony.

Fulminate, to explode like thunder. *L. fulmen*, thunder.

⁵⁷ **Vociferate**, ¹³⁷⁴ to bawl or roar.

¹²⁴⁴ **Explosion**, a sudden loud burst, as a thunder *clap*.

lxiii.—LIGHT.

⁴⁰⁷ **Luminous**, giving light; clear and plain.

⁴⁰² **Meteor**, a luminous phenomenon ¹³¹³ in the air.

Meteorology, the science of meteors, and of climate.

Aurora, *L.*, the dawn of day—often used by us for the *auro'ra borea'lis*.

Luminary, a heavenly body.

⁴⁰⁶ **Lucubration**, study by night.

¹²²⁴ **Mirage** (*ahzh*), *F.*, a delusive appearance of water in deserts.

lxiv.—COLOR.

⁷⁴² **Chromatics**, the science of colors.

²⁶¹ **Piebald, Motley**, of various colors. **Cerulean**, sky colored, blue.

Lurid, black and blue (*applied to the sky*). *L. lu'ridus*.

Livid, black and blue (*applied to the body*). *L. liv'idus*.

⁷²³ **Verdant**, green. ⁷⁴² **Chrome**, an earth producing various colors.

⁴¹¹ **Orange**, the color of the fruit. **Gamboge**, yellow : see p. 156.

Saffron,* a deep yellow, like saffron. Compare *sallow*, p. 59.

* Its Arabic root means yellow, withered, *hollow*; and from its last meaning we have *cipher*, 0.

- Tawny**, of a brownish yellow. *F. tanné*, tanned.
Puce, *F.*, dark brown, or brownish purple.
² **Carnation**, flesh color; a flower.
²⁸⁶ **Vermillion**, bright red. ³³⁷ **Flor'id**, rosy, rubicund.⁷⁴⁷

lxv.—**CALORIC AND HEAT.**

- ⁴⁵⁴ **Calor'ic**, that which gives the sensation of heat.
⁴⁵⁵ **Thermometer**, a measurer of heat.
Tep'id, warm. *L. tepidus*.
Crucible, a chemist's earthen melting pot. *L. cruciari*, to try, to torture.
³⁰⁰ **Ar'id**, parched with heat.
Lambent, playing about like a moving flame. *L. lam'bere*, to lick.
Sultriness, very hot or *sweltering* weather.
¹⁰⁰⁴ **Isotherms**, lines of equal temperature on maps.
¹³⁹⁸ **Effervesce**, to bubble, to boil.
⁴⁵⁰ **Ignition**, the act of taking fire.
⁴⁵⁰ **Combustible**, ⁴⁵² **Inflammable**, easily set on fire.
⁴⁵⁷ **Conflagration**, a general fire. ⁴⁵⁹ **Adust**, scorched, burnt up.
⁴⁵⁸ **Incendiary**, one who wickedly burns property.
Ord'e-al, *S.*, a religious trial in the middle ages.
⁴⁵¹ **Pyrotechnics**, ⁶⁷² the art of making fireworks.
⁴⁵⁸ **Incandescence**, a white heat.

lxvi.—**COLD, FROST.**

- ⁴⁶⁶ **Congéal**, to freeze. **Icicle**, a hanging spike of ice.
⁴⁶⁷ **Glac'ier**, a field of ice in Switzerland, &c.
Avalanche, a snow slip. *F. à val*, to the vale.
⁴⁶² **Phlegmatic**, dull and cold in temperament.

lxvii.—**ASTRONOMY.**

- ⁴⁹¹ **Astronomy**, ⁶⁰² the science of the heavenly bodies.
¹⁰⁴ **Planet**, a globe like our earth, *moving* round a sun.
Sat'ellite, a secondary planet or moon. *G. satelles*, a body guard.
⁷⁶⁰ **Orbit**, the circular path of a planet.
¹²⁶ **Transit**, the passing of one heavenly body before the other.
⁴¹ **Aspects**, the relative position of heavenly bodies.

- 1037 **Octant**, the aspect of two bodies, 45' apart.
 1074 **Sextile**, (*il*), do. do. 60' do.
 782 **Quadrature**, do. do. 90' do.
 491 **Asteroid**, " a very small planet.
Culmination, the transit of a planet over the meridian.
 372 **Perigee**, the nearest point of the moon's orbit to the earth.
Apogee, the farthest point of the moon's orbit from the earth.
 486 **Perihelion**, the nearest position of a planet to the sun.
Aphelion, the farthest position of a planet from the sun.
Apsis, (*pl. Ap'sides*), *G.*, the common term for the last four points.
 797 **Node**, the point where a planet's orbit cuts the ecliptic.
Zenith, *Ar.*, the point overhead : **Nadir**, *Ar.*, that beneath us.
Bor'-e-as, *G.*, the old name for the north wind.
 792 **Hori'zon**, the circle which *bounds* our view.
 451 **Empyre'an**, the highest heaven.
 152 **Antip'od-es**, the people at opposite points of the globe.

lxviii. — THE SUN.

- 487 **Sol'stices**, ¹⁸² the points where the ecliptics touches the tropics.
 1019 **Ecliptic**, the circle marking the sun's path in the heavens.
Eclipse, a darkening of the sun or moon.
Occultation, the duration of an eclipse. *L. occu'lere*, to hide.
 794 **Meridian**, ¹¹⁹² a circle from pole to pole crossed by the sun at noon.
 132 **Tropics**, the circles marking the sun's greatest declination.
 126 **Declination**, the distance of the sun from the equator.
 486 **Helioscope**, ⁴⁵ a glass for viewing the sun.
 782 **Quadrant**, **Sextant**, instruments for taking altitude.
 1137 **Altitude**—in astronomy, elevation above the horizon.

lxix. — THE MOON, *S.*

- 488 **Lunation**, a revolution of the moon.
Lunatic, a madman—because affected by the moon.
 1313 **Phases**, the different appearances of the moon : appearances generally.
 320 **Crescent**, the moon in her first quarter : the symbol of Mohammedanism.
Gibbous, the moon's shape when nearly full. *L. gibbus*, a hump.
Sub'lunary, lying under the moon, i. e., terrestrial.

lxx.—THE STARS.

- 489 **Side'real**, belonging to the stars.
 490 **Constellation**, a cluster of fixed stars.
 270 **Gal'axy**, a multitude of stars—"the milky way."
Neb'ula, *L.*, a cluster of stars so close as to be indistinguishable.
 128 **Pole-star**, the star making the direction of the earth's pole.
 1275 **Observatory**, a building for astronomical observations.
 491 **Astrology**, false astronomy—in the infancy of the science.

WORDS RELATING TO THE FAMILY

lxxi.—MAN, *S.*

- 541 **Ethnology**, the science treating of the varieties of mankind.
 1354 **Mis'anthrope**, ⁷⁰⁶ a man hater.
 513 **Misog'nist**, (*oj*), a woman hater.
Cannibal, a savage who eats human flesh. See p. 158.
 522 **Patriarch**, ⁷⁰¹ 17 **Chieftain** (*ē*), a ruler over a clan or large family.
Bachelor, an unmarried man, a young man.

lxxii.—WOMAN.

- 511 **Effem'inate**, woman like, unmanly.
 534 **Ma'tron**, an elderly married woman.
Coquette', *F.*, a vain woman. ³⁵⁹ **Heroine** (*in*), a female hero.
 603 **Vira'go**, ⁸²⁷ a bold turbulent woman.
Sphinx, *G.*, a fabulous Egyptian monster, with a woman's face.
 1637 **Hysterics**, fits peculiar to women.

lxxiii.—MARRIAGE.

- 516 **Marriage**, the lawful union of man and woman for life.
 984 **Dowry**, a wife's portion at marriage.
Parapherna'tia, household treasures; trappings. *G. phērnē*, a dowry.
Celibacy, the unmarried state. *L. cælebs*, unmarried.
 515 **Big'amy**, the crime of having two wives or husbands.
 1065 **Polyg'amy**, the crime of having ⁹²⁸ several wives or husbands.
 54 **Nubile**, adult, ³²¹ grown up, marriageable.
 516 **Marital**, **Hymene'al**, belonging to marriage. See p. 158.
Seraglio, *I.*, **ha'rem**, the abode of the Mohammedans' wives.

lxxiv.—CHILD.

- ⁶⁵ **Infantile**, belonging to or like an infant.
⁶²⁸ **Puerile**, childish. **Gewgaw**, a gaudy worthless toy.
Mamma, *F.*, a child's word for mother.
⁶²⁹ **Filial**, belonging to or befitting a son.
Nephew (*ev*), a brother's or sister's son. *L. nepos*, a grandchild
⁶²¹ **Orphan**, a child bereft of parents.
³²¹ **Adoles'cence**, the prime of youth.

lxxv.—OTHER RELATIONS.

- Cadet**, *F.*, a younger brother volunteer.
¹⁰⁷⁶ **Minion**, a favorite (*gen. in a bad sense*).
Etiquette, *F.*, the forms of society.
⁸⁴¹ **Elite'** (*eēt*), the *select* of society.
Chaperon, *F.*, an escort to a young lady in society.
⁵⁵⁴ **Duenna**, *Sp.*, the nurse or governess of a young Spanish lady.
Canaille, *F.*, the mob.
⁹⁶⁸ **Rendezvous** (*rongdavoo*), a meeting.
⁸⁴¹ **Col'league**, an associate in office.
¹³² **Amour**, *F.*, a love affair.
⁶²² **Patron**, a protector,⁹⁷⁶ a friend of rank and influence.

lxxvi.—AMUSEMENTS.

- Charade**, *F.*, an acted riddle
Bagatelle, *F.*, a trifle, a game.
Masquerade, *F.* a masked ball.
Coryphe'us, *G.* the leader in a *ballet* or chorus dance.
Pirouette, *F.* a turn on the toes in dancing.
⁷⁸² **Quadrille**, a *square* dance.
Soiree, an evening party. *F. soir*, the evening.
Cas'sino, *I.*, a game of cards. **Casi'no** (*ee*), *I.*, a low theatre.
¹³⁹⁶ **Orgies**, frantic revels, boozing.
⁹¹³ **Gymnastic**, relating to feats of strength and agility.
Quoit, (*koit*), a disc for throwing at a mark.
Harlequin, *F.*, an agile performer in pantomines.
Buffoon, a jester, a fool : *fr. F.*

WORDS RELATING TO THE STATE.

lxxvii.—COUNTRY. *L. con, and terra.*

- 375 **Rural, Rustic**, belonging to the country.
 377 **Pa'triot**, one who loves his count y and family.
 378 **Peasantry**, the country people.
Compatriot, one of the same country.
 815 **Acclimatize, accli'mate**, to inure or adapt to a climate.
 202 **Naturalize**, to bestow the political privileges of a country.
 1278 **Census, L.**, an official numbering of the people.
 542 **Depopulate**, to destroy the population of a region.

lxxviii.—PEOPLE.

- Nom'ads**, people who lead a wandering life : *fr. G.*
 1171 **Allen**, a foreigner, a stranger. **Denizen**, a naturalized alien.
 820 **Foreigner**, a person from another country than our own.
 847 **Demagogue**, ⁹²⁸ a factious leader of the mob.
Pu'issance, F., power, especially in war.
 21 **Frontier'**, the line dividing countries.
Clique, F., a set or party (*generally in a bad sense*).

lxxix.—GOVERNMENT.⁵⁷⁹

- 583 **Political**, belonging to civil government.
Politics, Polity, the science of government.
 182 **Constitution**, the established form of government.
Tory, one who is opposed to any changes in government.
Envoy, a messenger sent by one government to another. *F. envoyé.*
 sent.
Ambassador, Sp., one who represents a government at a foreign court.
 1100 **Plenipotentiary**,²⁰⁴ an ambassador with full powers to make treaties.
 841 **Legation**, the persons attached to an em'bassy.
 1086 **Ultima'tum, L.**, the final proposition of a government in treaties.
 1350 **Si'ne cure**, an office to which no duties are attached.
 1031 **Monarchy**,⁷⁹⁰ government by one, called the sovereign.
 1080 **Oligarchy**, government in the hands of a few.

- ¹²⁶⁹ **Republic**, ⁵⁴² ⁵⁴⁷ **Democracy**, ⁵⁸¹ government by the representatives of the people.
- ¹¹⁰⁵ **Aristocracy**, government by the nobles; the nobility.
- ¹⁰²⁵ **Heptarchy**, a seven-fold government as in England from A.D. 450 to 827.
- ¹²⁴⁸ **Hierarchy**, government by the priests, ¹¹⁹⁹
- ¹²¹⁰ **Theocracy**, government directed by God, as that of the Jews.
- ⁷⁹⁰ **Anarchy**, political confusion; want of government.
- Con-ge'**, *F.*, the bow of dismissal : a bow.
- Bulletin**, *F.*, an official statement, a proclamation.
- Gazette**, an official journal. *I. gazetta*, a farthing—the price of those first issued.
- Es'plionage**, *F.*, secret watch on the conduct.
- Pageant**, a gorgeous show or procession; *fr. G.*
- ⁸⁵¹ **Pur'suivant**, (*swen*), a state messenger.
- ¹⁹⁰ **Revenue**, income, especially of government.
- Myr'midon**, a rude or ruffianly follower. See p. 159.
- ¹³⁰⁷ **Faalty**, loyalty, ⁶¹¹ fidelity. **Exchequer**, *F.*, a law court.
- ¹¹²⁰ **Malcontent**, ⁸⁸¹ a discontented person.
- Jacobins**, the extreme party of the French republicans in 1789.
- Liege**, *F.*, trusty : *n.* a subject, a sovereign.
- ¹⁰⁸⁰ **Partisan**, a zealous or unscrupulous adherent.
- !xxx.—**SOVEREIGN**. *L. Supremus*, supreme.
- ⁵⁸² **Dyn'asty**, a race of line of sovereigns.
- ⁵⁷⁷ **Regent**, ¹¹⁷⁶ **Viceroy**, ⁵⁵² one who rules instead of a sovereign.
- Manifesto**, a proclamation. *L. manifestus*, plain, clear.
- ¹⁰⁸ **Concordat**, a treaty between a sovereign and the Pope. ⁵²³
- ⁵⁶² **Despot**, **Autocrat**, ¹¹⁶⁵ an absolute ruler.
- Czar**, the emperor of Russia. *Russian*—or from *Caesar*.
- Kaiser**, the emperor of Germany or of Austria. From *Caesar*.
- Sultan**, **Padishah**, the ruler of the Turkish Empire.
- Pasha'** (*aw*), a Turkish viceroy.
- Sheikh**, the prince of an Arab tribe.
- ¹⁰⁶⁰ **Tetrarch**, the king of a fourth part. Luke iii, 1.
- Cacique**, (*S. Am.*), **Sachem** (*N. Am.*), chiefs of the American Indians.
- ⁵⁷⁷ **Interregnum**, a period while the throne is vacant.

- 552 **Realm**, the dominions of a sovereign.
 981 **Ret'inue, Suite**, ⁸⁵¹ a train of attendants.
 561 **Tyrant**, a cruel leader.

lxxx. — **CROWN, &c.**

- 558 **Coronation**, the crowning of a sovereign.
Coronet, a crown worn by peers.
 551 **Regalia**, signs of royalty, as the crown, sceptre, &c.
Sceptre, a staff, as a symbol of authority. *G skeptron.*

lxxxii. — **TITLES.**

- 719 **Tit'ular**, existing only in title, nominal.
 009 **Majesty**, the title of rulers. *L. majestas.*
Highness, the title of a prince.
 965 **Duke**, the highest title of nobility.
Dauphin, F., the former name of the heir to the French crown.
Czarowitz, the Czar's eldest son. *Rus.*
 966 **Doge**, the chief magistrate of a mediæval ¹¹⁸³ Italian republic.
Land'amman, the president of the Swiss republic.
 598 **Stadtholder**, the president of Holland when it was a republic.
Emir, a Turkish title, meaning the prince.
Vizier, the chief minister in the Turkish Empire.
 1033 **Premier**, the leader of the English cabinet.
 177 **Consul, L.**, the chief magistrate in republican Rome; an official who protects commerce at foreign ports.
 790 **Archon**, the ruler of the ancient Athenian state.
 999 **Eminence**, a title given to cardinals.
 1000 **Excellency**, a title given to ambassadors and colonial governors.
Caliph, Ar., a Moslem priest ruler, *descended* from Mohammed.
 578 **Mandarin**, a Portuguese term for a Chinese noble or officer.
Marquis, Marquess, the title next to a duke, formerly the governor of a *march* or frontier.
Palatine, belonging to or denoting office in a *palace*.
 1176 **Viscount** ⁵⁸⁵ (*ic*), the title below an earl.
 1201 **Seneschal, F.**, a steward.
Scutcheon, a shield or coat of arms. *L. scutum*, a shield
 1202 **Seignior, Signor**, a lord or noble.
 720 **Insignia**, marks of office or honor.

lxxxiii.—**PARLIAMENT.**⁸⁰

- Speaker**, the president of a legislative assembly.¹¹⁹⁷
⁸⁰³ **Opposition**, the party in parliament opposing the existing ¹⁴⁶ government.
¹²⁰⁶ **Division**, the separation of the members in voting on a bill.
¹²⁴⁶ **Prorogation**, the adjournment ¹¹⁹³ of parliament.
⁹¹⁹ **Dissolution**, the breaking up of parliament.

lxxxiv.—**VOTING.**¹²³⁶

- ⁵⁷¹ **Franchise**, the privilege of voting for a member of parliament.
Freeholder one who has a vote from possessing property.
Freeman, one who has a vote in respect of personal rights.
¹⁸² **Constituency**, the whole body of voters.
¹³⁹ **Representative**, the person elected by a constituency.
⁸⁴¹ **Eligible**, fit to be chosen or elected.

lxxxv.—**CITY, STATE.**

- ⁵⁹⁶ **Citizen**, an inhabitant of a city.
⁵⁷³ **Municipal**, ¹⁴⁶ belonging to a corporation or municipality.
⁵⁹² **Suburbs**, buildings or houses in the vicinity of a city.
Environs, *F.*, the parts or places which surround a city.
Alderman, *S.*, a magistrate, next in rank to a mayor.
⁶⁰⁷ **Portreeve**, formerly the chief magistrate of a port.
⁶⁵⁶ **Burgess**, a freeman, magistrate, or representative of a borough.
¹³⁷⁰ **Mayoralty**, the office of mayor.
Balliff, a deputy sheriff; a nobleman's steward.

lxxxvi.—**CONTRACT.**

- ¹¹⁷ **Subsidy**, a sum of money paid by one state to another.
⁶⁶⁵ **Confederacy**, nations united by a treaty.
¹⁰⁸⁷ **Neutrality**, the taking no active part in national disputes.
⁶⁶⁵ **Federal**, belonging to a contract or league.
⁹²⁵ **Compact**, a contract or verbal agreement between individuals.⁹²⁴
⁹⁷¹ **Treaty**, **League**, ⁹¹⁶ a contract between nations.
¹³⁰⁷ **Affiance**, a marriage contract.
¹⁰³² **Protocol**, the first copy of a contract or of any writing : *fr. F.*
Extradition, the giving up of criminal refugees.

WORDS RELATING TO WAR.

lxxxvii.--WAE.—*F. guerre.*

- 628 **Bellig'erent**, ⁸²⁸ carrying on war.
 630 **Arm'istice**, ¹⁸² **Truce**, a temporary cessation of hostilities.
 713 **Carte'** an agreement for the exchange of prisoners.
 770 **Crusades**, religious wars in the middle ages.
 1035 **Van**, the front of an army.
 602 **Campaign**, the time that an army keeps the field.
Arsenal, *F.*, a depot of warlike stores.
 782 **Squadron**, a troop, a square of soldiers, a division of the fleet.
 645 **Militia**, the able bodied men of a district under training.
Picquet, *F.*, a scout or outer guard.
Bivouac, *F.*, a night watch round the camp fires.
 1273 **Rec'onnoi'tre**, *F.*, to spy out in war, to examine generally.
 16 **Capitulate**, to surrender ⁹⁴⁸ on conditions.

lxxxviii.—A SIEGE.

- 117 **Siege**, the blockade of a fortified city.
 467 **Glacis**, a sloping bank before a fortress.
 600 **Esplanade**, an open space before the walls.
 817 **Escalade'**, ¹⁷⁷ **Assault**, the attack on the walls.
 1036 **Postern**, ⁸⁰⁰ **Sallyport**, gates in the walls of a fort.
 177 **Sally**, **Sortie**, *F.*, a sudden rush out by the besieged.
Fascine', a fagot used in fortifications. *L. fasces.*
Portcul'lis, *F.*, a grated doorway at a drawbridge.
 821 **Pontoon**, a flat boat, for making military bridges.
 313 **Palisade**, **Stockade**, ⁹²² a row of stakes for defence, &c.
 796 **Barricade**, a breastwork hastily thrown up.
Barb'acan, *S.*, a fort at the outer end of the drawbridge.
Cor'ridor, *F.*, a covered passage round a fort.
 133 **Par'apet**, a wall or fort breast high.
 965 **Redoubt**, a small fort in ⁹³⁶ trenches, &c.
Bastion, *F.*, a mass of earth standing out from a fort.
Citadel, the chief fortification of a city. Those of Quebec and Halifax are fine examples. *From It.*

⁶⁵⁸ **Circumvallation**, fortification round a camp.

Garrison, the troops defending a fort. See *war*, lxxxvii.

lxxxix.—**A BATTLE.**⁹⁴⁶

⁸³⁰ **Manœuvres** (*oo*), *F.*, ⁹⁰⁰ **Tactics**, military management; plans generally.

Battle array, the order of battle : *fr. F.*

⁹²⁴ **Discomfiture**, defeat. **Rescue**, help, relief : *fr. Norman F.*

³¹⁷ **Ambush**, a lying in wait. ⁹⁴⁶ **Combat** (*um*), a battle, a fight.

⁸⁸⁰ **Melee**, *F.*, a confused crowded fight. Phon. like *Malay*

⁶⁷² **Revolt**, (*δ*), a rising against authority.

¹³² **Tro'phy**, spoil as a token of victory.

⁶⁴⁴ **Slaughter**, massacre, wholesale murder.

⁶³⁷ **Rapine**, (*in*), ravage, plunder, violence.

xc.—**SOLDIER.** *Ger. sold*, pay.

Soldier, a man paid and trained by his state to fight.

¹²⁰³ **Veteran**, an old soldier.

³³⁰ **Recruit**, a soldier newly enlisted.

Infantry, foot soldiers, "foot."

²⁷⁷ **Cavalry**, horse soldiers, "horse."

¹⁰¹⁰ **Mercenary**, a soldier fighting for a foreign state.

¹³⁰³ **Renegade**, one fighting for a state at war with his own.

⁶⁷³ **Rations** (*d*), an allowance of provisions.

Mess, the number eating together—also a dish of food : *fr. F.*

Furlough, leave of absence from one's post.

⁶⁹ **Parole**, *F.*, a password, a word of honor in war.

Phalanx, *G.*, a solid body of troops.

Patrol, a guard going the rounds to see all right : *fr. F.*

Hussars, light cavalry. *Hungarian.*

²⁷⁷ **Cavalier**, **Chevalier**, a horseman, a knight.

²⁷⁸ **Chivalry**, knighthood, gallantry.

Pioneer, one preceding an army to make a road : *fr. F.*

Comrade (*cumrade*), a room-mate, companion.

xc.—**OFFICERS, NAVAL AND MILITARY.**

²⁴² **Generalissimo**, *I.*, the commander of allied armies.

Marshal, *F.*, the highest military officer in France.

General, the commander of an army or division.

1400 **Aide de camp** (*cong*), *F.*, the officer conveying a general's orders.

Colonel, *F.*, the commander of a regiment.

1070 **Major**, the second officer of a regiment.

1400 **Adjutant**, the officer below a major.

16 **Captain**, the commander of a ship or a company ⁹⁹⁹ of soldiers

899 **Lieuten'ant** (*lev*), the officer next below a captain.

730 **Ensign**, ³⁶⁴ **Cornet**, the officer who carries the flag.

1129 **Brevet'**, a commission with rank above the pay.

973 **Commissary, Quarter master**, the officers in charge of the stores and quarters.

Ep'aulet, a shoulder knot denoting rank' *F. epaule*, the shoulder.

Ad'miralty, the officers administering naval affairs.

xcii.—ARMOUR AND WEAPONS.

Helmet, S., Casque, F., armour for the head.

42 **Vis'or**, the mask of a helmet. **Bludgeon**, a cudgel, a club.

299 **Cuirass** (*kwê*), a breastplate. **Gauntlet, F.**, an iron glove.

Cuisse, (queece), armour for the thighs.

1035 **Vant-brace**, ¹³⁷ the defence for the arms.

652 **Hauberk**, a coat of mail without sleeves.

1003 **Panoply**, ⁶⁶⁰ complete armour. **Accoutrements, F.**, equipments.

Crest, a plume, an ornament for the helmet : *fr. F.*

661 **Gladiator**, a sword player. **Falchion, Sabre, F.**, a curved sword.

953 **Poniard, Stiletto, I.**, names of daggers.

Javelin, F., a dart to throw with the hand.

1 **In cuerpó, Sp.**, stripped for fighting.

Cutlass, a short bent sword used in the cavalry and navy.

637 **Rapier**, a small curved sword for fencing.

Scimitar, a curved oriental ⁵⁰⁰ sword.

Claymore, Gael., a two handed Highland sword.

xciii.—ARTILLERY.

671 **Artillery**, guns or cannon. ⁷²⁶ **Ordnance**, cannons and mortars.

Calibre, F., the bore of a gun, or of any tube.

Callipers, round compasses ⁴⁸⁴ for measuring *calibre*.

802 **Grape shot**, small shot for cannon.

946 **Battery**, a raised place for cannon.³⁵⁴

- Embra'sure**, *F.*, an opening for pointing cannon.
- ⁷¹⁸ **Cartridge**, the case containing the charge.
- Target**, (*q hard*), a mark for gun practice.
- Rifle**, a grooved gun : *fr. Ger.* **Falconet**, a small cannon.
- ⁶⁵³ **Ammunition**, powder, balls, &c.
- Bombard**, to attack with bombs, &c. *G. bombos*, a buzz.
- ³⁷⁰ **Grenade**, a small hand shell. **Car'abine**, **Carbine**, *F.*, a short gun
- ⁷¹⁵ **Cartouche**, a case for cartridges, charges, &c.
- Fusillade'**, *F.*, a discharge of musketry.
- ⁷⁷⁵ **Enfilade'**, to rake a line with shot.

WORDS RELATING TO COMMON OCCUPATIONS.

xciv. ART.

- ⁶⁷² **Technology**, a description of arts and technical terms.
- ⁸²² **Artif'icer**, a skilled workman.
- Patent**, an exclusive license. *L. pate're*, to lie open.
- ⁶⁸⁰ **Mechanic**, ⁶⁷¹ **Artisan**, a workman.
- ¹¹⁰² **Vac'u-um**, *L.*, a place emptied of air artificially.
- ⁹⁰² **Le'ver**, a crowbar. **Syringe**, to squirt. *G. surinx.*
- Jet d'eau** (*jaydoe*), *F.*, a fountain.
- Mall**, a heavy mallet. *L. malleus.*
- ⁸²⁹ **Lab'oratory**, a place for making chemical experiments.
- ⁷³¹ **Groove**, a furrow or hollow cut with a tool.
- Dovetail**, a joint in the shape of a dove's tail outspread.

xcv.—CLOTH.

- ⁸⁸⁹ **Draper**, a seller of cloth. ¹⁰¹⁰ **Mercer**, a dealer in silk.
- Shoddy**, cloth made from woollen rags.
- ⁸⁸⁴ **Tapestry**, ornamental hangings for walls.
- Camlet**, cloth made chiefly of camel's hair.
- Brocade'**, silk variegated with gold and silver.
- ⁷⁵⁴ **Grisette**, a Parisian shopwoman—tasteful and vivacious.¹⁰²
- ²⁹⁶ **Bombazine**, a twilled stuff of silk and worsted.
- Nankeen**, strong cotton stuff left in its natural color. See p. 156.
- Bandana**, a red spotted handkerchief.

- ¹² **Polisse'**, a robe, properly of *fur*. **Cravat**, a neck cloth. See p. 156.
Doublet, *F.*, a former name for a waistcoat.
⁹⁷⁸ **Kerchief**, ¹⁷ a handkerchief worn on the head.
⁹¹¹ **Mantua**, a lady's shawl. **Vogue**, *F.*, fashion.
Plaid, *Gael.*, a Celtic shawl, in which the pattern marks the clan.
Dis'habille, *F.*, an undress or loose dress.
Moccasin, an Indian shoe. *Amer.*
Moreen, woollen stuff for curtains.
⁹⁶⁷ **Tissue**, *F.*, figured cloth: texture; series.
⁸⁵⁷ **Laundress**, (*ahn*), a washerwoman. **Skein**, a knot of thread.
Valet, *F.*, a gentleman's personal attendant.

xciv.—GLASS, ⁴⁶⁷ &c.

- ⁸⁷⁵ **Vitreous**, glassy, of glassy hardness. **Hyaline**, crystalline.
Lens, *L.* a magnifying or diminishing glass—from its shape.
⁷⁸⁹ **Telescope**, ⁴⁵ a glass to make distant objects appear nearer.
¹⁰⁷⁸ **Microscope**, a magnifying glass for minute objects.
Porcelain,* **China**, a fine earthenware of *kaolin* clay.
⁸¹⁹ **Vase**, a deep ornamental cup. ³⁵³ **Tureen**, a large dish for soup.
Lathe, a turning machine. **Phial**, a small bottle: *fr. G.*

* From its resemblance to the polished shell of the nautilus—called in *It.* *porcellana*, i. e., little hog.

xcvii.—HARDWARE.

- Furnace**, a closed fireplace. *L. fornax.*
⁴⁰⁸ **Plumber**, a worker in lead.
⁹³¹ **Scissors**, two knives on a pivot opposing each other.
Solder, cement for metals. **Lacquer**, to varnish or japan.
Sieve, (*siv*), a shifting machine: *fr. S.*
Scythe, a tool for cutting grass: *fr. S.*
⁸³⁶ **Coulter** (*cōl*), the blade or shears of the plough.

xcviii.—WHEEL.

- ⁷⁶⁴ **Gyrate**, to wheel in circles. ⁵⁷⁵ **Rotary**, turning like a wheel.
Rotation, the revolution of a wheel.
¹²⁴ **Axle**, the bar on which a wheel turns.
Pulley, a wheel *pulled* by a rope.

xeix.—FURNITURE.

- Bu'reau**, *F.*, a chest for drawers.
⁶ **Veneer**, to cover with a thin slice of *reined* wood.
Canopy, an ornamental screen overhead : *fr. G.*
¹⁵² **Tri'pod**, a three-legged stool. **Cushion**, a soft pad.
⁶²⁹ **Salver**, a tray for *saving* fragments.
Epergne, (*rn*), *F.*, an ornamental dish stand.
Cupboard, the *board* or niche for the cups, &c.

c—EATING, &c.

- ⁴⁵⁴ **Caldron**, a boiler; hence *chaclron*.
Oven, a closed fireplace for baking : *fr. S.*
⁸⁵ **Victuals**, food. **Aro'ma**, *G.*, fine scent.
Dearth, a scarcity, when things are *dear*.
⁸²³ **Surfeit**, a superabundance of food, sati'ety.
⁷⁸ **Edible**, eatable. **Mawkish**, squeamish.
Abste'mious, sparing as to food, especially wine : *fr. L.*
⁴³ **Purveyor**, **Ca'terer** (*F. acheter*, to buy), one who provides food.
Culinary, belonging to cooking. *L. culi'na*, a kitchen.
¹⁴⁶ **Rec'ip-e**, *L.*, a direction for compounding medicine, food, &c.

ci.—FOOD.⁸⁴³

- Breakfast**, the meal when we *break* the last night's *fast*.
¹⁰⁴² **Biscuit**, ⁸⁶³ certain varieties of bread.
Chocolate, a preparation of cocoa.
Bohea, coarse black tea. **Souchong**, a variety of black tea.
Macaroni, *L.*, a preparation of wheat flour.
Fric'assee', *F.*, a stew of chicken, rabbit, &c.
Tapio'ca, a preparation of *cass'ava*, i. e., the meal of the *manioc* plant of South America.
Olio, *L.*, a mixed dish. **Ragout**, *F.*, a highly seasoned dish.
Hash, (from *hack*), *chopped* meat, &c.
⁴¹⁵ **Sausage**, meat minced and spiced. **Pasty**, a pie. *F. pâte*.
Vanilla, a Mexican spice. **Molasses**, the juice of the sugar cane.
²⁹⁵ **Vermicelli** (*tch*), *L.*, fine flour prepared in threads or strips.
Bouillon, (*eclyong*), *F.*, broth.
Bouilli (*elyee*), *F.*, meat stewed with vegetables.
⁴⁶⁶ **Gelat'inous**, of the nature of jelly or gelatine.

cii.—WINE, *Mc.*

364 **Vin'try**, a place where they sell wine.

Alcohol, *Ar.*, spirits of wine. **Nectar**, *G.*, honey wine.

Cider, a weak wine from apples : *fr. F.*

Libation, an offering of wine in heathen sacrifices. *L. libatio.*

Champagne, a sparkling French wine.

Usquebagh, the Irish form of the word *whiskey*. See p. 22 Exercises.

90 **Beverage**, a drink. 225 **Intoxicate**, to make drunk.

816 **Banquet**, a rich feast. **Wassail**, *S.*, revelry, drunkenness.

Cabaret' (*ay*), *F.*, a small French tavern.

458 **Frankincense**, an aromatic resin.

Cigar, *Sp.*, a roll of tobacco leaves for smoking.

Narcotic, a drug producing stupor—in *G. narke*.

ciii. LOCOMOTION. 808

1380 **Vehicle**, that in which anything is carried.

911 **Portmanteau**, **Valise**, *F.*, a travelling bag.

370 **Pommel**, a knob on the saddle.

Eq'uiPAGE, furniture, accoutrements, retinue.

Cortege, *F.*, a procession on horseback.

Pha'eton, *G.*, a four wheeled coach.

Palanquin (*keen*), a covered litter borne by men.

Cabriolet', (*ay*), *F.*, a two wheeled vehicle, contracted *cab*.

Barouche' (*sh*), *F.*, a four wheeler with a hood.

Britzka, *Rus.*, a long carriage with a hood.

771 **Pillion**, a cushion saddle.

891 **Balloon**, a bag filled with hydrogen for rising in the air.

Parachute,* a car to drop from a balloon in.

* *F. chute*, a fall : used in Canada for cascade or rapid.

WORDS RELATING TO NAVIGATION.

civ.—NAVIGATION. 827

718 **Chart** (*tch*), a sea map.

Rhomb (*rumb*), an oblique parallelogram. *G. rhombos.*

Quarantine, detention to guard ⁶²⁰ against infection. *L. quaranta'nus*, fortieth.

Wreck, a damaged ⁶¹¹ vessel. **Helm**, the rudder : *fr. F.*

Embargo, *Sp.*, prohibition to enter or leave port.

¹²³ **Log**, a contrivance to measure the ship's rate.

cv.—**A SHIP.**

⁴³⁶ **Naval**, belonging to ships of war.

⁴³⁵ **Nautical**, belonging to ships generally.

⁴³² **Flotilla**, a number of small ships. ⁶⁵⁹ **Armada**, *Sp.*, a navy.

Ship, a three masted square rigged vessel : any vessel.⁵¹⁹

Frigate, a man of war smaller than a ship of the line : *fr. F.*

¹¹⁶⁶ **Privateer**, a war vessel equipped by private parties.

Starboard, the right side of a ship : *fr. I.*

Larboard, the left side of a ship : *fr. I.*

Careen, to lay a vessel on one side, to list her : *fr. L.*

⁶⁶⁹ **Salvage**, recompense ⁹⁹⁸ for saving ships.

Galleon, *Sp.*, a large Spanish merchantman.

Galliot, a small Dutch craft : *fr. F.*, **Corvette**, *F.*, a sloop of war.

Felucca, *I.*, an Italian galley. **Tarpaulin**, tarred canvas.

Brigantine, *F.*, a vessel intermediate between brig and schooner.

Caboose, a ship's galley or cook room.

cvi.—**SAILS.**

Rigging, the sails and tackling or cordage.¹¹⁴

Square rigged, having yards to the sails.

²⁰⁵ **Mainsail**, the *large* sail of the main mast.

Staysail, a stay on a sail or *fixed* rope—as the jib.

Windsail, a canvas funnel for ventilation.

cvi.—**ROPE, ANCHOR, &c.**

Ropery, **ropewalk**, a place where ropes are made.

Strand, one of the twists of a rope—also a beach.

⁷⁹⁷ **Noose**, a slip knot. **Bowline**, a rope fastened to a sail.

Splice, to weave the ends of rope together : *fr. D.*

Oakum, old rope untwisted : *fr. S.*

Calk, to stop leaks with oakum : *fr. S.*

Shrouds, **Rattlins**, the ropes from the masts to the vessel's sides.

Halliard, a rope for *hauling* sails or yards.

Hawser, a rope between a cable and a bowline in thickness.

Lanyard, a short line for fastening.

Cable, a rope or chain for anchoring a ship : *fr. D.*

Tripping, loosing the anchor from the bottom.

Kedge, a small anchor used in port.

¹⁵⁰ **Grapple**, a small anchor with four or five claws.

cviii.—**MASTS.** *S.*

Foremast, the mast nearest the bow.

Mainmast, the principal or middle mast.

Mizenmast, the mast next the stern : *fr. I.*

¹¹⁹³ **Jurymast**, a temporary mast.

Topmast, the mast above the lower mast.

Top-gallant-mast, a small mast above the topmast.

cix.—**BOATS.**

Boatswain (*bosen*), the officer in charge of the boats.

Yawl, a sail boat, with four or six oars; a pinnace.

Bowlock (*rullock*), the rest for the oar in *rowing*.

Regatta, *I.*, a rowing or sailing match.

Yacht (*yot*), *D.*, a pleasure sailing boat or vessel.

Gon'dola, *I.*, a Venetian covered barge.

Canoe, an Indian boat. **Junk**, a Chinese boat or ship.

WORDS RELATING TO COMMERCE.

cx.—**TRADE.**

Bargain, an agreement in trade : *fr. F.*

¹⁰¹⁰ **Merchandise**, goods bought or sold.

Waif, goods found astray, as anything cast ashore by the waves.

⁸²⁶ **Agent, Broker**, one commissioned to buy or sell.

⁷²⁰ **Consignment**, goods sent to an agent to sell.

Invoice, a list of merchandise. *F. envoyer*, to send.

Bazaar, a market. *Persian.* **Business**, trade : *fr. S.*

Freight, a load; transportation of goods; the price ¹⁰¹⁵ for it

²²⁰ **Mortgage**, ¹³⁰⁸ a pledge on real ¹²⁹⁹ estate.

Tariff, a table of custom house duties. See p. 157.

Contraband, prohibited by law. *I. banda*, a proclamation.

156 **Transit duty**, one paid on goods passing through a foreign country.

Bill of lading, a statement of goods shipped.

709 **Bill of entry**, a statement of goods imported.

Bonded goods, goods warehoused—the owner giving bonds for the duties.

Net proceeds, the amount of a sale after paying all expenses.

cxii.—**MONEY**.¹³¹⁶

626 **Avarice**, an undue wish to amass money.

267 **Disbursement**, the payment of money.

904 **Investment**, laying out money on property, or speculation.

627 **Prodigality**, extravagance¹⁶⁷ in spending.

1306 **Credit**, trust in the honor and solvency of a customer.

919 **Solvency**, ability to pay. ¹⁸⁰ **In'ventory**, a list of effects.

973 **Remittance**, money sent to a distance.

Premium, *L.*, money given above the stated price; a reward.

661 **Usury**, interest above the legal rate: in the Bible, simply interest.

Bottomly, money borrowed on the security of a ship.

Defalcation, stealing funds under one's charge; deficit.

Finance, *F.*, the science of money transactions.

962 **Cashier**, one who keeps the funds; *v.* to discharge from office.

Croupier, *F.*, the cashier at a gaming table.

614 **Defaulter**, a cheat. **Lucrē**, gain, *L. lucrum*.

146 **Receipt**, income, the act of receiving, a recipe, acknowledgment of payment.

cxiii.—**COIN**.*

Numismatology,† the science of coins and medals.

Bullion, uncoined metal. *F. billon*.

Specie, cash, distinguished from *paper* money

Coinage, the money of a country, the act of coining

129 **Obverse**, the principal face of a coin.

841 **Le'gend**, the words round its border or *exergue*.⁸³¹

701 **Inscription**, the words on the middle of a coin.

965 **Duc'at**, a European *ducal* coin.

1039 **Doubloon**, a *double* pistole, worth about \$8

873 **Rouleau**, *F.*, a roll of coins in paper.

* *L. cuneus*, a wedge. † *G. numisma*, a coin.

cxiii.—DEBTS.

Attachment, a writ to seize a debtor or his goods. *F. attacher*, to attach.

420 **Liquidation**, the settlement of a debt.

750 **Assignee**, one to whom property is assigned or made over.

670 **Security**, property pledged to secure payment.

919 **Insolvent**, *a.* bankrupt; *n.* one who fails to pay his debts.

Instalments, *F.*, part payment of a debt at different periods.⁶⁸³

Assets, goods to meet debts or liabilities. *F. assez*, enough.

670 **Surety**, one who becomes security for another.

Sequestration, holding property until its revenue pays a debt. *L. sequester*, an umpire.

893 **Composition**, an agreement between a bankrupt and his creditors.

Set-off, a debt owed by the creditor to the debtor.

Guarantee, a security, a voucher, a warranty. *F. garantie*.

cxiv.—BILLS. *F. billets*.

Bill of Exchange, a bill drawn in one country for the payment of money in another.

Drawee, the person on whom a bill is drawn.

146 **Acceptance**, a promise to pay another's bill when due.

343 **Maturity**, the date when a bill is due.

116 **Endorsement**, an instalment; *backing* up another's promissory note; support.

1267 **Account**, a reckoning, also a narrative.

1345 **To honor**, to accept a bill and pay it when due.

To dishonor, to decline¹²⁶ to do this. **Payee**, the person paid.

609 **Protest**, a written declaration that a bill has been dishonored.

Days of grace, three days allowed after a bill is due.

1065 **At par**, stock or bills at the nominal value : when worth more, they are said to be at a *premium*, when less, at a *discount*.

cxv.—COMMERCIAL¹⁰¹⁰ ALLOWANCES.

946 **Abatement**, allowance for damage to goods.

Commission, the allowance made to an agent.

1196 **Bonus**. *L.*, an allowance for a privilege, loan, &c.

Discount, allowance made for ready money.

1297 **Perquisite**, a fee or allowance above a stated salary.

Mora, the allowance on detention of ships. *L. mora*, delay

Wharfage, money paid for the use of a wharf. *S.*

⁹⁰¹ **Tret, Tare, *F.***, an allowance for the package, or for leakage, &c.

Lay days, the time allowed a ship to discharge and re-load.

QUANTITY,¹⁰²⁴ NUMBER, AND FORM.

cxvi.—WEIGHT.

¹⁰⁰⁴ **Imponderous**, not having sensible weight.

¹⁰⁰⁶ **Equilibrium**, *L.*, equality of weight, eq'ui-poise, ¹⁰⁴² balance.¹⁰⁰⁸

¹⁸⁴ **Statics**, the science of weight.

¹⁰⁰⁵ **Avoldupois, *F.***, the weight used for general purposes.

Drachma, *G.*, a Greek coin worth 18 cents. A Greek weight equal to about 2½ dwts.

¹⁰⁰⁴ **Preponderate**, to outweigh, to exceed in power.

⁹⁹⁶ **Gravitate**, to tend or weigh toward the centre—properly the centre of the earth.

¹⁰⁰⁵ **Counterpoise**, to counterbalance.

cxvii.—MEASURES.

³¹⁷ **Bushel**, four pecks, dry measure. **Metre**, a measure.¹⁰¹³

Hogshead, any large cask, properly 63 gallons.

¹⁰⁴⁸ **Tierce**, a *third* of a pipe, 42 gallons.

⁹⁵³ **Puncheon**, a cask of 84 gallons.

¹⁰¹³ **Mensuration**, the art of measurement.

³⁷² **Geometry**, ¹⁰¹² the science treating of form and bulk.

⁴⁶ **The xolite**, an instrument to measure heights and distances.

⁴³ **Surveyor**, a measurer, or overseer, a *supervisor*.

¹⁰¹² **Metrology**, the science of weights and measures.

cxviii.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION.

¹⁴⁵ **Integer**, a whole number, distinguished from a fraction.

¹⁰²³ **Numeration**, the art of numbering.

⁷⁰⁵ **Notation**, the art of writing numbers.

¹⁴² **Digit**, any number under ten.

Supernumerary, above the required number.

- 1070 **Majority**, the greatest number of votes, &c.
 1076 **Minority**, the lesser number.
 1083 **Multiple**, ⁶⁸⁵ a number exactly divisible by another.
Quorum, *L.*, the number of a committee necessary to conduct business.
 1025 **Quota**, *L.*, the part assigned to each.
 673 **Ratio**, *L.*, comparison of number or bulk.
 794 **Medium**, *L.*, the mean proportion, a means.
Commensurable, reducible to some proportion.
 1012 **Symmetry**, the due proportion of the parts of the body to one another.
 1113 **Average**, the mean or middle between extremes.
 710 **Logarithms**, ¹⁰²² an artificial series of numbers.
 1025 **Quotient**, the result of division.
Iota, the smallest Greek letter; hence a trifle, a particle.

cxix.—**FORM.**

- 1119 **Oblique**, slanting, indirect. 182 **Inter'stice**, a chink.
 1170 **Parallel**, running side by side. **Ac-me**, *G.*, the top.
 1047 **Triangle**, ⁷⁷⁷ a figure with three angles.
 1064 **Isosceles** ¹⁵¹ **triangle**, a triangle with two equal sides.
 782 **Quadrilateral**, ⁷⁸⁴ a four sided figure.
 782 **Square**, a quadrilateral with right angles and equal sides.
 703 **Parallelogram**, a quadrilateral with parallel sides.
 577 **Rectangle**, a parallelogram with right angles.
 1085 **Polygon**, ⁷⁷⁸ a figure of many angles.
 1378 **Periphery**, the measure round a curvilinear figure.
 1012 **Perimeter**, the measure round a rectilinear figure.
Lozenge, a diamond, or rhombus, also a sweetmeat; *fr. F.*

cxx.—**CURVED FIGURES.**

- 156 **Circuit**, (*kit*), the measure or course round.
 874 **Cylinder**, a roller. **Detour**, *F.*, a journey round.
 332 **Cone**, a solid on a circular base, tapering to a point at the top.
 770 **Sphere**, a globe ⁷²⁹ or ball. **Spheroid**, an imperfectly shaped sphere.
 1012 **Diameter**, the line which bisects a circle.
 768 **Radius**, half the diameter, the line from centre to circumference.
 1374 **Circumference**, the measure round a circle.

- 132 **Tropics of Cancer** ²⁹² and **Capricorn**, ²⁸⁵ the circles which enclose the
460 torrid zone.
- 290 **Arctic and Antarctic circles**, those bounding the frigid zones.⁴⁰⁸
- 488 **Lunette**, the figure of a *crescent* or growing moon.
- 707 **Centrifugal** ¹⁷⁸ **force**, the *inertia* or tendency of the planets to continue
their course, and thus avoid the attraction of the sun.
- 1294 **Centrip'etal force**, the attraction of the sun as the centre of the solar
system.¹⁸³
- 372 **Geocentric**, ⁷⁶⁶ having the same centre as the earth.
- 486 **Heliocentric**, having the same centre as the sun.

WORDS RELATING TO TIME.

CXXI.—DAY.

- 1192 **Diurnal**, daily; hence *journal*, ¹¹⁹³ a daily paper.
- 1194 **Ephem'eral**, lasting only a day; short lived.
- Almanac**, *Ar.*, a calendar. **Diary**, a daily account of events.
- 1048 **Tertian**, occurring every third day; as a tertian fever.
- 1066 **Equinox**, ¹¹⁹⁵ the time when the days and nights are equal.
- S'en-night**, a week (now little used).
- 1191 **Hebdom'adal**, a weekly newspaper; *a.* weekly.

CXXII.—HISTORY.

- 1189 **Annals**, accounts of events in the order of time, chronicles.¹¹⁹⁰
- 64 **Narrative**, an account of an event.
- 956 **Anecdote**, the history of a single incident.
- 190 **Biography**, the life of an individual.
- 1165 **Autobiography**, one's history written by himself.
- 241 **Genealogy**, a history of descent. ¹²⁰⁰ **Archives**, records laid up.
- Cromlech**, *C.*, a stone resting on others in Druidical remains.
- Hejl'ra**, the Mahometan era, A.D. 622, being the date of Mahomet's
flight from Mecca.
- 967 **Tradition**, oral ⁵¹ history handed down from father to son.

cxxiii.—**M** **I**.

- ⁶⁰ **Calends**, the first day of each month : the Romans.
Calendar month, a month as it stands in almanacs.
Lunar month, the time of one revolution of the moon (27 days, 43 min., and 45 sec.).
¹⁸² **Instant**, the present month, **proximo**, the next, **ultimo**, the last.

cxxiv.—**TIME**.

- ¹¹⁷⁹ **Temporary**, lasting for a short time.
¹⁰³¹ **Priority**, being first in time. ¹²⁰¹ **Antiquity**, ancient times.
¹¹⁴⁰ **Syn'chronous**, **Contemporaneous**, existing at the same time.
Contemporaries, persons who live at the same time.
¹¹⁷⁹ **Timeous**, **timely**, in proper time.
¹¹⁹⁷ **Simultaneous**, happening at the same time.
¹¹⁹⁶ **Procrastinate**, to put off. ¹⁰⁹ **Futurity**, time to come.
⁴⁰³ **Interval**, the time or space between.
Ep'och, *fr. G.*, **Era**, *L.*, a fixed period of time to date from.
⁸⁵⁸ **Antediluvian**, existing before the flood.
¹¹⁸¹ **Eternity**, all the time past and to come.
¹¹⁸³ **Mediaeval**, belonging to the middle ages.
⁶⁸³ **Periodical**, happening ¹³⁸⁴ at regular intervals.
¹¹⁸⁰ **Anachronism**, an error in chronology.
Chronometer, an instrument for measuring time.
¹¹⁸⁰ **Chronology**, the science of dates. **In'terim**, *L.*, the meantime.
¹⁰³³ **Primeval**, ¹⁰⁸³ most ancient. **Chaos**, *G.*, primeval confusion.
¹²⁰⁶ **Ancient**, **Pristine**, (*L. pris'tinus*), ¹⁰³³ **Primitive**, **Antique**, belonging to antiquity.
So'journ, to stay awhile. *F. sejourner*.
¹³³⁵ **Leisure**, idle time. **Livelong**, (*f*) lasting long.
¹²⁰¹ **Senile**, belonging to old age. **Pre-ad'amite**, before Adam.
¹⁰⁰¹ **Occasion**, the time, opportunity, cause : *v.* to cause.
¹¹⁸³ **Co-eval**, of the same time or age.

cxxv.—**YEAR**, **S**.

- ³²² **Autumn**, the third quarter of the year.
¹¹⁸⁹ **Annual**, happening every year, lasting a year.
¹⁰⁴² **Biennial**, lasting two years, happening every second year.
¹⁰⁴⁷ **Triennial**, lasting three years, happening every third year.

- 1056 **Septennial**, lasting seven years, happening every seventh year.
 1061 **Century**, one hundred years. 1180 **Perennial**, lasting, perpetual.
Olympiad, a period of four years in Grecian history, lasting from one Olympic game to another.
Lustrum, *L.*, a space of five years in Roman history.
 762 **Cycle**, a periodical space of time—also a circle.
Jubilee, *H.*, the 50th year among the Jews; a season ¹⁷³ of joy.
 1062 **Millennium**, a thousand years. 1051 **Bissextile** (*il*), leap year.

cxxvi.—**PRIORITY.**

- 1057 **Antecedent**, **Anterior**, *L.*, going before in time or place.
Prior, *L.*, going before in time.
 604 **Prejudice**, an opinion *before* knowledge of the facts.
 1326 **Predilection**, a preference or liking beforehand.
 984 **Antedate**, to date an event too early.
 175 **Precurser**, a herald, a forerunner.
 862 **Preco'cious**, prematurely wise or forward.
 1316 **Premonitory**, giving notice or warning beforehand.
 313 **Prem'ature**, happening before the proper time.
Preliminary, a preparation. *L. limen*, a threshold.
 1273 **Presentiment**, a foreboding.
Predestinate, to determine beforehand. *L. destinare*, to resolve.
 1271 **Premeditate**, to think over or contrive beforehand.

cxxvii. **BEGINNING.**

- 126 **Initial**, placed at the commencement.
 146 **Incipient**, beginning, arising.
Embryo, *G.*, the small beginning of anything.
 1127 **Rudiments**, the first principles of a science.
 146 **Incept'ive**, **Incho'ative**, belonging to the commencement.
Nu'cle-us, *L.*, a kernel; that about which matter is formed.

WORDS RELATING TO THE ARTS.

cxxviii.—**BUILDING.**

- 802 **Domicile**, a house, an abode.
 876 **Rotunda**, a circular building. **Boudoir**, *F.*, a lady's private room.
Messuage, a house, outbuildings, and yards. *F. maison*, a house.

- ⁷⁴⁰ **Architect**, ⁶⁷² a master builder, who makes the plans.
¹⁰⁴⁰ **Amphitheatre**, ⁴⁶ a round building with an area for shows.
Gable, the triangular end of a house from the eaves upwards.
Vestibule, the porch or entrance. *L. vestibulum.*
Buttress, a support or abutment. *F. bout*, the end.
Pyr'amid, a solid on angular base, rising to a point. *Egyptian.*
¹³⁴⁰ **Festoon**, a wreath. **Pago'da**, an oriental temple.
Pavillion, Marquee, a large tent. *L. papilio*, a butterfly.
⁸⁰ **Mortise**, the space which *holds* the tenon in a joint.
Wainscot, a grained facing for walls, to resemble oak.
Demesne, (*ain*), a house and the adjacent land : *fr. F.*
²⁶⁴ **Cornice**, an embossed corner or ceiling.
Gallery, a covered walk, a half floor on pillars or brackets : *fr. F.*

cxxx.—A PILLAR.

- ⁸¹¹ **Column**, a pillar, a row.
Colonnade, a line of pillars. *I. colonna.*
Piazza, I., a covered walk supported by pillars.
Obelisk, a square tapering column or tower. *G. Ob'elos*, a spit.
¹⁹⁵ **Flute**, a groove in the shaft, also a wind instrument.
¹⁶ **Capital**, the head of a column, generally ornamental.
Architrave, the part just above the shaft. *L. trabs*, a beam.
³¹⁴ **Entab'lature**, the part resting on the capital, including architrave, frieze, and cornice.

cxxx.—A WINDOW.

- Lattice**, a window of crossed *laths* or bars.
Mullion, a division of a window frame : *fr. F.*
⁹⁸² **Casement**, a window on hinges.
Balcony, a frame or gallery before a window. *S. balc*, a beam.
Loop-hole, a narrow window in a castle wall.
²¹³ **Dormer Windows**, windows in the roof.

cxxx.—SCULPTURE.

- ⁷³² **Sculpture**, statues or carved images.⁷³³
⁹⁹² **Relief**, figures raised above the surface.
High relief, the figures much raised : *alto relievo, I.*
Low relief, the figures little raised : *bas relief, F., or basso relievo, I.*

Embossed, having raised figures, or bosses. *F. bosse.*

Contour, *F.*, outline.

Bust, a figure of the head, shoulders, and breast. *I. busto.*

Intaglio, (*tahlyo*), *I.*, an engraving on a gem.

Cameo, *I.*, a figure embossed on a gem.

Niche, *F.*, a hollow place in a wall for a statue.

Colossus, *G.*, an ancient statue of vast size at Rhodes.

912 **Nudities**, the naked parts of a statue.

Marquetry, inlaid patterns in wood, ivory, &c., *fr. F.*

Vertu, *I.*, taste, luxury.

cxxxii.—PAINTING.

497 **Limning**, drawing or painting in water colors.

1267 **Studio**, *I.*, an artist's study. **Crayon**, *F.*, prepared chalk.

702 **Graphic**, life-like, picturesque.

Connoisseur (*connisseur'*), *F.*, an art critic.

777 **Pictorial**, belonging to or containing pictures.

Portrait, *F.*, a picture from life.

718 **Cartoon**, the design of a *large* picture on paper.

1493 **Panorama**, ⁴⁷ (*ah*), a large circular painting.

77 **Cosmorama**, a picture of the world, or of a country.

Picturesque, like a picture.

Caricature, a comical exaggerated picture or description.

Nimbus (*L.* = a rain cloud), **Glory**, rays of light in old paintings, surrounding figures of saints.

822 **Fac simile**, ¹⁵¹ *L.*, an exact copy.

703 **Diagram**, a drawing for illustration, ⁴⁹⁵ with reference.

Miniature, a very small picture. *L. minium*, vermilion.

Ochre, *G.*, an earth used as a pigment.

364 **Vignette** (*ny*), a title page illustration, often with a scroll border.

1177 **Variegate**, to mark with various colors.

Brunette, *F.*, a swarthy woman.

cxxxiii.—ENGRAVING.

Etching, engraving on metal by means of nitric acid : *fr. Ger.*

Stipple, to engrave by dots. **Burin**, *F.*, an engraving tool.

498 **Photography**, engraving, or images by the sun's rays.

Litho'graphy, engraving on stone and transferring the impression to paper.

Burnisher, the instrument for polishing engravings.

Arabesque, *F.*, scroll work : the Mahometans having no paintings.

Mezzotint, *F.*, imitation of Indian ink drawing in engravings.

Cam'era, *L.*, a closed box used in photography.

CXXXIV.—MUSIC.⁶⁰⁷

Melody, *ENG.* a pleasing strain or air.

Con'sonance, harmonic agreement : agreement generally.

Discord, the unpleasant effect when sounds do not chord.

Intonation, sounding the notes of the scale.

Accompaniment, instrumental music accompanying the voice.

Seraphine, an organ sounding by vibrating metallic reeds.

Oratorio, *I.*, a sacred musical drama.

Opera, *I.*, a play set to music and acted.

Orch'estra, *G.*, a gallery for musicians : an instrumental band.

Clarion, a clear-sounding trumpet.

Flageolet (*aj'eil*), a flute blown at the end.

Guitar, *Sp.*, a stringed instrument resembling a violin, but played with the finger.

Fantasia, *I.*, a fanciful strain. **Violoncello**, *I.*, the bass viol.

Tambour, a small Basque drum : a frame for embroidery.

Tambourine, a half drum with bells.

Harpsichord, the original of the piano.

Fin-a'-le (*ah*), the end of a piece of music.

Quaver, half a crotchet : *v.* to shake : *fr. Sp.*

Crotchet, a quarter note : a whim. **Sonorous**, tuneful.

Alle'gro, *I.*, a brisk movement in music : *fr. L. al'acer*, swift.

Encore, *F.*, to ask for a performance again.

CXXXV.—SINGING.

Chorister, a singer in a choir. **Precentor**, the leader of a choir.

Chant, to repeat words in a singing tone.

Rec'itative'' (*cer*), a kind of singing resembling ordinary speaking.

Glee, **Madrigal**, *F.*, a song sung in parts.

Carol, a joyful song : *fr. I.*

Cavati'na (*ee*), *I.*, a short air without a second division.

- ⁶⁰⁴ **Psalm**, a sacred song, but generally applied to David's.
Psalter, the Book of Psalms : a tune book.
Medley, a mixture of musical airs. *F. mêler*, to mix.
⁹⁸¹ **Tenor**, the meaning : the higher male voice in harmony.
¹³⁰¹ **Troubadour**, a knightly minstrel in the Middle Ages. *Provençal*.

cxxxvi.—**THE DRAMA.**

- ⁷²¹ **Drama**, a poem or composition intended to be acted.
⁷¹⁰ **Prol'ogue**, a speech before the play.
Ep'ilogue, a speech after the play.
¹⁰²⁰ **Soliloquy**,⁶² a speech or part performed by one person.
⁶⁹⁵ **Comedy**, a cheerful representation of events of common life.
²⁸⁶ **Tragedy**, a play representing some mournful event.
¹⁰⁹⁹ **Farce**,¹⁴⁷ **Extravaganza**, a low comedy, with ridiculous¹³¹⁷ incidents.
⁶⁰⁶ **Melodrama**, a play with songs interspersed.⁸³⁹
⁶²⁰ **Interlude**, an entertainment between the acts.
Puppet show, a play acted by figures moved by wires.
Dram'atis perso'nae,⁵¹⁰ *L.*, all the characters in a play.
⁶⁶ **Le'gend**, a strange tale. **Dram'atist**, a play writer.
Burlesque, to ridicule, to caricature : *fr. boor*.
Pasquinade, a malicious witticism. See p. 160.
Ballet, (*ay*), *F.*, a theatrical chorus-dance.

WORDS RELATING TO LANGUAGE.

cxxxvii.—**POETRY.**

- ⁶⁰⁵ **Prosody**, the science of poetry and pronunciation.
¹⁰¹² **Met'rical**, in the form of metre or verse.
⁸²⁴ **Poesy**, the art of composing poetry.
⁷¹⁰ **Eclogue**, a pastoral poem. ⁸²⁴ **Poetaster**, a bad poet.
⁸⁴⁴ **Pastoral**, a poem descriptive of shepherd life.
¹²⁹ **Verse**, a line or stanza¹⁸² : poetry itself.
Blank verse, poetry without rhyme.
Couplet,* **Distich** (*ck*), two lines rhyming and complete in sense.
⁶⁹⁶ **Hemistich** (*ck*), half a line.
Trip'let, three lines rhyming, or making complete sense.
* *L. Cop'ula*, a tie, a coupler.

- ¹⁰⁵¹ **Pentam'eter**, a line of five feet. ¹⁰⁵³ **Hexam'eter**, a line of six.
- Satire**, a poem censuring folly or vice: *L.*
- ³⁷² **Georgic**, ³⁸¹ a rural ³⁷⁵ poem. ¹⁰⁴⁵ **Panegy'ric**, ⁵⁴⁹ high praise.
- ⁷¹³ **Epigram**, a short witty poem or sentiment.
- ⁷¹⁰ **Lyrics** (*ir*), songs fit to be sung to the lyre.
- ⁷¹⁰ **Epic**, an ⁵⁷⁹ heroic poem of some length, with a regular plot.
- ¹²⁸⁶ **Didactic**, meant to give moral instruction.
- ⁶⁴³ **Episode**, a separate incident in a composition.
- ¹⁵³¹ **Monody** a poem to be sung by only one.
- ⁶⁷⁵ **Parody**, to play on the words of another's composition.
- ¹¹¹⁰ **Acrostic**, a poem, the first letters of whose lines spell a word.
- ⁷⁰⁴ **Alliteration**, beginning successive words with the same letter, as "Let lovely lilies line Lee's lonely lane."
- ²⁶⁸ **Poet-laureate**, a poet honored by the Court with this title and a pension.⁹⁸⁸
- Catachre'sis**, the abuse of a figure of speech. *G. chrēsthai*, to use.
- ⁹¹¹ **Rhapsody**, excited incoherent diction.
- ¹³¹ **Stro-phe**, *G.*, the first part of a song or dance round a Greek altar—the return was called the **antis'trophe**.
- Hiatus** (*L.* = a gape), an awkward break in a word or rhythm.⁶⁹⁹
- Pamphlet**, a *stitched* tract in a paper cover. *F. par un filet*, by a thread.
- Doggerel**, rude or low verse.* ⁹⁰¹ **Trav'esty**, a burlesque.
- ¹³¹³ **Emphasis**, stress in pronunciation.
- ⁹¹³ **Pla'giarism**, a literary theft. *L. plagiarius*, a kidnapper.
- ⁶⁷⁵ **Critique'**, a criticism or learned judgment.

* Compare *dog-cheap*, *dog-Latin*.

cxxxviii. PRINTING.

- ⁹³⁸ **Imprint**, to impress a mark. ⁵⁹³ **Compositor**, a type setter.
- Imprima'tur**, *L.*, a license ¹²³⁵ to print.
- ⁷¹² **Paragraph**, a solid body of type: a division of a theme.⁸⁰⁶
- ⁷⁰⁷ **Type**, the leaden forms of the letters, &c.
- ¹¹⁸⁸ **Ster'e-otype**, a plate of fixed printing type.
- ¹¹²⁹ **Brevier**, a small class of type. **Typography**, the art of printing.
- ⁴²⁷ **Font**, a full assortment ¹²¹⁹ of types.
- ⁵⁷⁹ **Type founder**, a maker of type.

cxxxix.—BOOKS.⁷¹⁶

- 346 **Folio**, a book in which the sheets are doubled once.
 1019 **Quarto**, a book with four leaves to a sheet.
 1027 **Octavo**, one with eight leaves to a sheet.
 1059 **Duodecimo**, ¹⁰⁵⁹ one with twelve leaves to a sheet.
 713 **Library**, a set of books. **Bookworm**, an ardent ¹³⁹⁷ student.
 715 **Bible**, *the book* of books. ⁹⁷³ **Missal**, the Catholic mass book.
 750 **Album**, a manuscript book for friends' autographs, &c.
 1352 **Bibliomania**, a passion ¹³⁸² for books.
 1319 **Mem'oir** (*wir*), *F.*, an account or biography from memory.
 880 **Mis'cellany**, **Magazine**, a periodical publication of varied contents.

cxl.—WRITING.

- 993 **Diser'esis**, a mark denoting the separation of vowels, as *reinforce*.
 701 **Escritoire**, *F.*, a chest of writing drawers.
 48 **Calig'raphy**, beautiful writing. ¹⁴⁰ **Amanuensis**, a secretary.
 1165 **Autograph**, one's own signature.
 234 **Epitaph**, an inscription on a tomb.
 1123 **Cacog'raphy**, bad writing, scribbling.
Cipher, writing in secret characters. See *saffron*, lxiv.
 1130 **Stenography**, short hand. ¹¹¹⁵ **Orthography**, the art of spelling.
 872 **Volu'minous**, long, occupying many volumes.

cxli.—LANGUAGE.

- 55 **Lingual**, belonging to the tongue.
Linguist, one learned in the languages.
 1327 **Philology**, the critical knowledge of languages.
 76 **Dialect**, the speech of a limited district.
 1167 **Idiom**, a form of speech peculiar to one nation.
Vernacular, our native tongue. *L. verna*, a home-born slave.
Solecism, a barbarism in speech, a literary blunder. See p. 160.
Jargon, **Gibber sh** (*g hard*), speech without sense.
Hellenist, a Jew speaking Greek,* a man learned in Greek.
Sanscrit,* the sacred language of the Brahmins of India.
Slavonic,* the speech of Russia, Poland, Hungary, &c.
Zend,* the ancient language of Persia. See clxiii.

Meso-gothic, one of the earliest forms of the Gothic* tongue; spoken in Mœsia (now Servia and Bulgaria).

Patois, (*wah*), *F.*, **Brogue**, low dialect.

* These with the Celtic and Latin, form the Indo-European family of languages.

cxlii.—SPEAKING.

¹⁹⁶ **Accost**, to address. ⁷¹² **Apophthegm** (*ap'othem*), a pithy saying.

¹⁷⁸⁰ **Invelgh** (*vay*), to rail against or accuse.

⁶² **Loqua'cious**, **Garrulous**, *fr. L.*, fond of many words.

Lacon'ic, brief and blunt in speech. See p. 156.

⁹²¹ **Prolix**, ⁷⁰⁸ **Verbose**, apt to multiply words needlessly.

⁶² **Colloquy** (*kwe*), **Dialogue**, a conversation.

⁸²⁷ **Amba'ges**, *L.*, a roundabout expression, circumlocution.

⁶⁸⁹ **Catechism**, instruction by question and answer.

⁹⁰⁰ **Syntax**, the science which investigates the relation of words in sentences.

⁸⁹⁵ **Parenthesis**, an explanatory clause inserted in a sentence.

cxliii.—A SPEECH.

Harangue, *F.*, a labored speech.

⁴⁴² **Rhet'oric**, the art of elegant and persuasive speech.

⁸²⁸ **Gestic'ulate**, to use ¹¹⁰⁸ appropriate postures in speech.

⁵⁹ **Dec'lama'tion**, forcible, exciting oratory.

²¹⁷ **Valedictory**, ⁶¹ a farewell address by one in office.

⁷²⁶ **Exordium**, the opening of a speech. ⁶³ **Peroration**, its close.

⁷¹¹ **Phra-se-ol'ogy**, the choice of words and phrases.

cxliv.—WORDS. S.

¹⁰⁶⁵ **Ple'onasm**, using more words than is necessary to the sense.

¹¹⁶⁵ **Tautol'ogy**, a repeating of the same idea in other words.

⁶⁵ **Ineffable**, unspeakable, inexpressible.

¹¹¹⁴ **Etymology**, the classification, inflexion, and derivation of words.

¹²⁷ **Inflexion**, a bending,—especially a grammatical change of a word, as *man, men, man's*.

⁸⁶ **Glossary**, a dictionary, especially of obsolete or local terms.

⁶⁶ **Lexicon**, a dictionary, especially of a foreign tongue.

⁷⁰⁸ **Verba'tim**, *L.*, word for word.

⁹⁰⁷ **Orthoepy**, the art of pronunciation.

- 1019 **Ellipsis**, the omission of words that are understood.
 58 **Vocabulary, Dictionary**, a collection of the words of a language.
 321 **Obsolete**, gone out of use. 710 **Catalogue**, a list.
 1109 **Purist**, one particularly fastidious in choosing words.
 1066 **Eq'uivoque**, 58 a word of double meaning (*generally in a bad sense*).
 803 **In apposition**, placed near, with the same meaning.
 322 **Auxil'iary, An'cillary verbs**, those by the help of which the others are conjugated, as *can, may, &c.* *L. ancilla*, a maid.
 126 **Declension**, a change of termination in nouns, adjectives, &c.

cxlv.—**NAMES.**

- 1293 **Nominal**, in name only. 1292 **Anonymous**, without name.
Surname, Cogno'men, an additional name, a family name.
 522 **Patronymic**, a name derived from ancestors.
 894 **Epithet, Agnomen**, a name given for some very remarkable pre-eminence : as *Alfred the Great, John the Precursor*.
 1267 **Reputation**, public name or character.
 621 **Pseudonym**, a false or fictitious name.
 255 **Nom de Plume, P.**, a name assumed by an author.
 1293 **Renown**, fame, public celebrity.
 60 **No'mencla'ture**, the technical terms used in a science or art.

cxlvi.—**TEACHING.**

- 1285 **Docile**, (*dossil*), obedient, manageable.
 1288 **Discipline**, rule, punishment. 895 **Hypoth'esis**, a supposition.
 39 **Synopsis**, a condensed 1141 account in one view.
 800 **Con'strue**, to translate or explain.
 527 **Pedagogue**, 936 a schoolmaster.
 681 **Pe-ruse**, to read through. * **Quanda'ry**, a doubt, a difficulty.
 787 **Indefinite**, not clear, uncertain.
Scholium, L., a comment or remark.
 1335 **Licentiate**, one holding a college license to teach.
 1072 **O'mega**, the last letter in the Greek Alphabet, hence the last of any thing.
Hyphen, a dash to divide syllables. *G. hen*, one. See p. 62.
Cedilla, fr. F., a mark softening *c* contrary to rule, as *façade*.
 1152 **Anom'alous**, not coming under any rule or species.
 * *F. qu'en dirai-je ?* what shall I say of it ?

WORDS RELATING TO LAW.

cxlvii.—LAWS.

- 717 **Schedule**, (*sedjyl*), tabular statement.
 610 **Legislate**, to make laws. 140 **Covenant**, an agreement.
 603 **Jurisprudence**, ⁴² the science of law. See clxxiv.
 619 **Default**, failure to appear in court.
 42 **Proviso**, a stipulation, a condition.
 149 **Apprentice**, a youth bound to a trade by indentures.
 851 **Nonsuit**, the stoppage of a case.
 941 **Defendant**, the one against whom a suit is brought.
Chicanery, *Norm. F.*, trickery in law practice.
Disseisin, *F.*, unlawfully seizing another's property.

cxlviii.—LAWYERS.

- 794 **Barrister**, one admitted to plead law cases at the bar.
 130 **Attorney** (*ur*), *F.*, a legal agent.
Attorney-General, the public prosecutor.
 706 **Notary public**, a lawyer who sees legal accounts witnessed.
Client, one who engages a lawyer. *L. cliens*, a dependant.
 1129 **Brief**, the statement of the case in legal form.
 568 **Sergeant**, *F.*, the highest grade of lawyer : a non-commissioned army officer.

cxlix.—LAW OFFICERS.

- 607 **Sheriff**, ⁹³⁷ the chief executive officer of a county.
Pos-se, *L.*, a band of sheriff's officers : a number.
 585 **Constable**, a law officer. *L. stabulum*, a stable.
Alguazil, *Ar.*, a Spanish policeman.
Gens d'armes, *F.*, the soldiers in France, employed as police.
***Puisne Judges**, those of more recent creation. Pron. *puny*.
Balliff, a constable who makes arrests, &c.: a steward.
 58 **Cor'oner**, a law officer to enquire into cause of violent death.
 * *F. puis*, since, and *né* (from *naitre*³⁰¹) born.

cl.—LAW COURTS.

- 608 **Litigious**, fond of going to law.
 1307 **Affidavit**, *L.*, a statement upon oath.

- 893 **Deposition**, evidence in court : dethronement,⁵⁰⁷ of a king.
 899 **Purlieu**, the environs of a court, a place generally.
 216 **Subpœna**, *L.*, a summons into court.
 805 **Court martial**, a naval or military court.
Court of Chancery, a court administering the laws of equity.
High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal court in Scotland.
 548 **Forensic**, adapted to legal pleading.
Arraign, to bring a prisoner into court for trial : *fr. F.*
 324 **Con'tumacy**, refusal to obey a summons into court.
 176 **Circuits**, the stated tours of the judges for holding courts.
 820 **Forum**, *L.*, the place in ancient Rome where courts were held and orations delivered.
 398 **Areop'agus**, the general assembly of ancient Greece, held at Athens, on *Mars' Hill*. *G. Ares.* = *L. Mars*.

cli.—JURIES.

- 1299 **Jury**, the judges of evidence in a law case.
 1467 **Grand Jury**, the jury which decides whether a case shall go before a court.
***Talesman**, a man to supply the place of an absent or challenged juror.
Challenge, *fr. F.*, to object to a juror, as partial or incompetent.
 783 **Panel**, the roll of the jury. **Empanel**, to enrol the jury.
 61 **Indictment**, the accusation of the grand jury.
 * From *L.*, *talus*, such as—the correlative of *qualis*.

clii.—WILLS AND HEIRS.

- A will**, the disposal of one's property after death.
 619 **Testamen'tary**, belonging to wills.
 974 **Legacy**, a sum left by will. **Intestate**, dying without a will.
Testator, the one who makes a will or testament.
Old and New Testaments, the Bible, as revealing God's will to man.
 714 **Cod'icil**, something appended to a will.
 42 **Devise**, **Bequeath**, *fr. S.*, to leave by will.
 825 **Hered'itary**, descending heirship.
 1314 **Heir apparent**, the rightful heir, especially to the crown.
 147 **Heir presumptive**, one who will be the heir, unless in the case of the birth of a nearer heir.

935 **Entail**, to limit inheritance to certain persons.

522 **Patrimony**, an ancestral estate.

Heirloom, movable property which goes to the heir.

cliii.—**MURDER.**

504 **Homicide**,⁶⁴² the killing of one person by another.

644 **Manslaughter**, the killing of a person without malice.

1001 **Chance-medley**, a killing accidental. See *medley*, cxxxv.

2 **Carnage**, wholesale slaughter in battle.

Massacre, the murder²²⁰ of many persons. *F. masse.*

7059 **Dec'i-mate**, to kill in large numbers.

Assassinate, to murder secretly. See p. 157.

1164 **Suicide**,⁶⁴² one who kills himself, self murder.

551 **Regicide**, a murderer of a king.

65 **Infanticide**, child murder, or one who commits it.

522 **Parricide**, the murder of a father, or one who commits it.

534 **Matricide**, the murder of a mother, do do.

531 **Fatricide**, the murder of a brother. do do.

cliv.—**CRIME AND CRIMINALS.**⁶¹²

964 **Misdemean'our**, a minor offence against the law.

Embezzle, to take for one's own use property entrusted to him.

713 **Libel**, to speak or write against another's good name.

1307 **Arson**,⁴⁵⁸ **Incendiarism**, burning another's property maliciously.

Peculation,* embezzlement of public funds.

Mutiny, rebellion on board ship, or in the army, *fr. F.*

1279 **Perjury**, false swearing. **Fracas**, *F.*, a noisy quarrel.

Garrotte, *Sp.*, to strangle a man in order to rob him.

987 **Treason**, endeavoring to overthrow the government.

623 **Counterfeit**, to imitate writing or coin fraudulently.

* *L., peculium*, private property.

clv.—**PUNISHMENTS.**

216 **Pe'nal**, belonging to punishment, or inflicting it.

623 **Impunity**, safety, immunity.⁵⁷³

738 **Attainder**, the penalty of death and disgrace¹³⁰² of the family for high treason.

Guillotine, a French instrument for beheading. See p. 157.

- ¹⁶ **Capital punishment**, the punishment of death.
Pillory, a wooden frame in which criminals were formerly exposed. *L. pila*, a pillar.
Knout, a Russian wire-tipped scourge.
Bastinado, *L.*, beating the soles of the feet—practised in the East.
¹⁸⁴ **Duresse**, durance, imprisonment.
²⁹⁷ **Dungeon**, a prison. ¹¹¹² **Condign**, deserve.
²²⁰ **Forfeit**, ⁸²³ *v.* to pay a fine; *n.* a fine.
Confiscate,* to require a forfeit by authority.
¹³¹⁵ **Reprieve**, to suspend an execution. ⁶²¹ **Chastisement**, punishment.
Respite, the delaying of punishment; cessation. *F. repit.*
¹¹⁷⁵ **Commute**', to change to a milder sentence.
 * *L. fiscus*, the treasury.

WORDS RELATING TO MEDICINE.

clvi.—PHYSICIANS.

- ²⁰³ **Physician**, a doctor of medicine. ⁹¹⁶ **Lig'ature**, a bandage.
Diplo'ma, *G.*, a medical certificate or license.
Quack, **Charlatan**, *F.*, a false pretender, especially in medicine.
¹³⁰⁰ **Em'piric**, one practising without a regular medical training.
Chemist, one practising chemical analysis. See p. 158.
¹³⁹ **Surgeon**, ⁸³¹ a doctor who practises the *manual* operations, as amputating, bleeding, &c. Formerly, **chirurgion**.
¹²⁶⁷ **Amputate**, to cut off a diseased or injured member.
¹³⁰ **Tourniquet** (*ûr*), a bandage used in bleeding.
⁸⁶⁰ **Poultice**, a soft application for a wound.
⁸⁷¹ **Plaster**, a healing application for the skin.
⁸⁰⁴ **Apothecary**, a druggist, a preparer and seller of medicines.

clvii.—MEDICAL TERMS.

- ²⁰³ **Physic**, medicine. ⁴¹⁸ **Hydro'r'athy**, the water cure.
²²⁶ **Medic'inal**, having healing properties.
Medical, belonging to medicine.
²⁷ **Emetic**, a drug which causes vomiting.
⁶⁸⁶ **Tonic**, causing a sound *tone* or state of an organ.
⁶¹ **Specific**, a remedy ²²⁶ for a particular disease.

- ⁹⁸⁶ **Antidote**, that which counteracts a poison.⁹⁷¹
¹¹⁵⁰ **Homœop'athy**, ¹³⁸³ the theory that "like cures like," when given in infinitesimal doses.

Hyge'ian, relating to health. **Hygeine'**, rules for health.

- ²²⁸ **Pharmacy**, the preparation of medical remedies.

- ⁹⁰⁰ **Cathartic**, purgative. **Nostrum**, *L.*, a patent medicine.

- ⁴⁶¹ **Cauterize**, to burn with a caustic.⁴⁶¹

- ²¹⁷ **Antal'gic**, destroying pain, soothing.

- ¹¹⁷² **Alterative**, gradually changing the habit or constitution.

Costive, **constipated**, bound in the bowels.

Alkaline, being of the nature of an alkali (*Ar.*); antagonistic to an acid

- ⁹¹⁷ **Astringent**, binding—the opposite of laxative.⁹²¹

clviii —**DRUGS**, ³⁰⁰ **MEDICAMENTS**.

- ⁶⁵⁹ **Ungent**, **Salve**, an ointment.⁵⁵⁹

- ¹¹³ **Diach'ylon**, a plaster of oil and oxide¹¹⁶¹ of lead.

- ²⁴³ **Laudanum**, an anodyne prepared from opium.

- ¹⁰⁰ **Licorice**, ³³¹ a root useful for coughs.

Ptisan', *F.*, a drink prepared from barley.

- ¹¹⁵⁹ **Prussic Acid**, a poison obtained from bitter almonds.

Strychnine, a violent poison. *G. struchnos*, the deadly nightshade.

Quinine, *F.*, **Peruvian Bark**, **Cinchona**, a remedy for intermittent fever.

Ip'ecac'uan'ha, an emetic obtained from Cacuanha (Peru).

Acet'ous, of the nature of vinegar : in *L. acetum*.

Acet'ic acid, pure vinegar (equal parts of carbon and oxygen).

Alcohol, *Ar.*, a pure spirit, obtained by distillation.⁴²¹

Aconite, wolf's bane (a deadly poison); *fr. G.*

Asafetida, a bitter drug. See fetid, vi.

Chlorine, *fr. G.*, a gas (got from *salt*) used for bleaching and disinfecting.

Iodine, a chemical element obtained from sea weed. *G. ion*, violet.

Gulacum, (*gwi*), a resin from the American *lignum vitæ*.

Elixir, *Ar.*, a chemical extract.

Creosote, a preservative from putrefaction, distilled from tar.

Therapeutics, the application of remedies to disease.

WORDS RELATING TO RELIGION.

clix.—RELIGION.

- ⁹⁶¹ **Tenet**, the doctrine or belief *held* or maintained.
- ¹²⁸⁵ **Doct'ri'nal**, belonging to doctrine or belief.
- ¹²⁷⁹ **Conscience**, the instinctive sense of right and wrong.
- ⁵⁷⁰ **Libertine** (*ix.*), one *free* from restraints of conscience.
- ¹²²⁹ **Piety**, duty towards God. *Filial piety*, dutifulness to parents.
- Righteous**, just, acting with probity.¹³¹⁵
- ¹¹¹⁵ **Orthodox**, ¹²⁹² correct as to creed. ¹¹⁶⁹ **Heterodox**, the opposite of this.
- ⁹⁰³ **Heretic**, one who holds wrong views in religion.
- ⁹⁷³ **Missionary**, one sent to preach to the heathen.
- ⁶⁰⁶ **Hypocrite**, one who *only* pretends to be religious.
- Proselyte**, a convert, originally a convert to the Jewish church.
- ¹⁹⁴ **Apostate**, ¹³⁰³ **Renegade**, one who forsakes his religion for another.
- ¹¹³⁵ **Latitudinarian**, an advocate of great freedom in religious views.
- ⁶¹⁰ **Martyr**, one who suffers death rather than relinquish his creed.

clx.—GOD.

- ¹¹⁰⁸ **God**, the Deity, the supreme ruler of all.
- Ubiqu'uity**, omnipresence. *L. ubi'que*, everywhere.
- ¹²¹¹ **Deify**, to make a god, or rank as a god.
- Deist**, one who believes in God, but denies revelation.
- ¹²¹⁰ **Atheist**, one who denies the existence of God.
- ¹⁰²⁸ **Unitarian**, **Socinian**, one who ascribes divinity ¹²¹² to God the Father only.
- ¹⁰⁴⁷ **Trinitarian**, ¹⁰²⁸ one who believes in "three persons in one God."
- ¹⁰⁸⁵ **Pol'ythelism**, a belief in the plurality of gods.
- ¹⁶⁹³ **Pantheism**, the belief that the universe is God.
- Materialism**, the disbelief in any thing (as a spirit) which is not *material*. *L. materia*, matter.
- Brahma**, *Sanscrit*, the chief god of the Hindoos.
- Buddha**, the chief god of the Chinese.
- Jove**, the chief god of the Greeks and Romans.
- Woden**, **Odin**, the chief god of the ancient Gothic nations.
- ⁷²⁵ **Mythology**, a collection of fables ⁷²⁴ about the heathen deities

clxi.—**PRAYERS, &c.**

- 1235 **Orison**, a prayer. 881 **Contrite**, sorry for sin, penitent.
 880 **Ejaculation**, a short prayer, an exclamation.
 346 **Liturgy**, 531 a set form of prayers. 1232
 1273 **Litany**, a long form of prayer, with responses.
Matins, morning prayers in R. Catholic church: *fr. F.*
Vespers, evening prayers in the R. C. Church: *fr. L.*
Deprecation, a prayer to ward off evil.
 1312 **Imprecate**, 68 **Blaspheme**, to pray for evil to some one else.
 1806 **Anath'ema**, a curse, properly authoritative.
Hallelujah (*y*), praise the Lord. *H.*

clxii.—**SECTS.**

- 880 **Sectarian**, belonging to a sect or denomination.
 600 **Protestants**, Christians who disavow 1236 the Pope's authority.
 45 **Episcopallians**, believers in church government by bishops: as the Church of England.
 1119 **Presbyterians**, Protestants who disapprove of the government of the church by bishops.
 757 **Nonconformists, Dissenters**, persons who dissent from the established church in England.
 1109 **Puritans**, the name first given to the Dissenters.
 627 **Polem'ic**, belonging to angry religious disputes.
Huguenot, a French Protestant.
Ma'homet, Moham'med, the founder of the Mahometan religion.
 932 **Schism**, separation from the church.

clxiii.—**BIBLE.**

- 701 **Scriptures**, writings, but generally applied to the *Holy Scriptures*.
 1210 **Theology**, divinity, the science of divine things.
 676 **Canonical**, generally accepted as of divine authority.
 1.51 **Pentateuch**, the five books of Moses. *G. teuchos*, a work.
Apocalypse, another name for the *Revelation* of St. John. *G. kaluplein*, to hide.
 206 **Septuagint Version**, the Greek translation of the Old Test.*
 544 **Vulgate**, the common Latin translation of the Bible, made at Bethlehem by Jerome, one of the *Latin Fathers*.
 * Made by 70 Jews under the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, B.C. 285.

Targum, a free version of the Old Test. in Chaldee.

Haglog'rapha, the books of the Old Testament from Judges to Esther.
G. *hagios*, sacred.

Koran, (i.e. the *reading*, *Ar.*), the Mahometan bible.

Vedas, the Hindoo sacred books—written in *Sanscrit*.

Zendavesta, the sacred books of ancient Persia, written by **Zo'roaster**:
whence that language is called *Zend*.

clxiv.—**SACRIFICES.**

1245 **Sacrifice** (*fiz*), to offer to God or consume in honor of God.

1080 **Hol'ocaust**,¹⁶¹ a whole burnt offering.

1080 **Hec'atomb**,²⁸⁰ the sacrifice of a hundred oxen.

808 **Immolate**, to kill a sacrificial victim.

Suttee, the Hindoo practice of burning widows on their husband's funeral pyre.

1176 **Vicarious**, instead of another, as "Christ's vicarious sacrifice."

clxv.—**THE SACRAMENTS.**¹²³⁸

1111 **Eucharist**,¹³²⁹ the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

740 **Baptism**, the Christian rite of admission into the Church.

1304 **Sponsor, Godfather**, a surety for the Christian education of a child
when baptized.

527 **Pædobaptist**, one who believes in infant baptism.

Baptist, a believer in adult baptism by immersion.

590 **Christen** (*ss*), to baptize—hence to name. ³³ **Chalice**, a cup.

clxvi.—**SPIRIT.**¹²⁶

41 **Spectre**,¹³¹³ **Phantom, Ghost**, a preternatural sight.

186 **Transmigration**, a supposed removal of a soul from one body to another.

591 **Fiend**,¹²¹³ **Demon**, an evil spirit.

73 **Angel**, a spirit (*genera^lly in a good sense*).

Nereid, G., a supposed water spirit among the ancients.

518 **Nymph**, formerly a goddess; now a young woman.

Sab'aoth, H, hosts, i.e., the heavenly host.

clxvii.—**CHURCH.**

550 **Ecclesiastical**, relating to a church, or to the clergy.¹²²⁰

954 **Synagogue**, a Jewish church. **Mosque**, a Mahometan church.

¹¹⁸ **Cathedral**, the chief church of a diocese.

Chancel, the east part of a church.

¹⁰⁰ **Catholic, Oecumen'ical**,* universal, general.

⁵⁹⁴ **Excommunication**, expulsion from a church.

Glebe, *fr. L.*, the land belonging to a parish church.

¹²¹⁵ **Sacrilege**, church robbery—applying sacred things to profane¹²³ uses.

¹¹⁰⁸ **Improprate**, to put church property into lay hands.

Benefice, a clergyman's living or parish.⁸⁰³

* Applied to the early councils of the Christian church. See pp. 156, 157

clxviii.—CHURCH FEASTS.

Yule, the old name for Christmas : *fr. S.*

¹²⁴⁹ **Paschal**, belonging to the *pasch* or passover.

¹³¹³ **Epiph'any**, the manifestation of Christ to the *Magi*. *Matt. ii. 1.*

Easter, an annual festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.

Whitsunday, the commemoration of the descent of the Holy Ghost.
(Acts ii. 2-4).

¹⁰⁵¹ **Pentecost**, the Jewish feast held on the 50th day after the Passover :
Whitsuntide.¹¹⁷⁸

Michaelmas, the feast of *Michael* and all angels.

Lady Day, the feast of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary.

clxix.—CLERGY.

⁵⁴¹ **Laity**, the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

¹³⁷⁷ **Collate**, to present to a benefice : to compare passages in books.

⁵⁶⁰ **Deacon**, the lowest rank of the Episcopal clergy : a church officer.

¹²⁵⁰ **Curate**, a clergyman serving under a rector.

¹²⁰ **Incumbent**, ¹¹⁷⁶ **Vic'ar**, the clergyman who is over a parish.

Preb'endary, a clergyman officiating in a cathedral : *fr. L.*

¹⁰⁵⁹ **Dean**, the rank below a bishop.

Cardinals, the high dignitaries in the R. Catholic church from whom
a Pope is chosen: *fr. L. root meaning chief.*

¹⁸¹³ **Conclave**, the assembly or college of cardinals.

⁹⁷⁵ **Apostol'ic**, belonging to the apostles.

Acolyte,* an attendant on a priest during Mass.

Anchorite, *fr. G. Hermit*, ³⁸³ a religious recluse.

* Like *proselyte*, from a Greek root = to follow.

- 1031 **Monk**, a man in a monastery under vows.
 1240 **Confessor**, one who receives confession among Catholics.
Ascetic, *fr. G.*, one who is strict in religious *exercises*.
Dervise, Dervish, a Mahometan monk.
Caloyers, monks of the Greek church.

clxx.—**BISHOPS.**⁴⁵

- 1248 **Hierarchy**, the priesthood, especially the prelates.
 41 **Episcopal**, belonging to a bishop.
 1377 **Prelate**, a bishop, or archbishop.
 803 **Diocese**, a bishopric or bishop's see.
Mitre, a bishop's crown; **Rochet** (*k*), his surplice; **Crozier**,⁷⁸⁰ his *crook*.
 186 **Consistory**, a bishop's court for church causes.
Pri'mate, the chief archbishop in a country.

THE MIND AND CHARACTER.

clxxl.—**THE MIND.**

- 233 **Metaphysics**, the science of mind, mental science.
 198 **Psychology** (*sik*), a treatise on the mind or soul.
 209 **Insane**, unsound of mind. **Im'becile**, weak in mind or body.
 1259 **Phrensy**, raving madness. 1167 **Idiot**, a person without sense.
Delirium, L., a wandering of the wits.
 1372 **Maniac**, a madman. Adj. *mani'acal*.
Dotard, one who has outlived his faculties.
 1069 **Magnanimous**, 1278 noble minded, great souled.
 841 **Intellect**, the understanding.
 828 **Suggest, Prompt**, to hint, to put in the mind.
Versatility, ability to turn to any new task.

clxxii.—**KNOWLEDGE.**

- 1278 **Cognizance**, knowledge, notice. 1279 **Prescience**, foreknowledge.
 670 **Assurance**, certain knowledge, also boldness.
 127 **Erudition**, learning. 1279 **Sciollist**, a smatterer.
 1327 **Philosopher**,¹²⁸¹ a deep thinker and learned person.
 704 **Literati**,¹²⁸⁰ **Savans, F.**, the learned, the philosophers.

- 1291 **Pedant**, one vain of his knowledge.
 1158 **Acu'men, Shrewdness, Sagacity**,¹²⁸⁴ keenness of perception.
 1900 **Ascertain**, to gain knowledge.
 1274 **Discern**,¹¹⁶ **Perceive**, to ascertain either by the mind or senses.
 1004 **Ponder**, to think deeply, or *weigh* in the mind.

clxxiii.—**ARGUMENT.**

- 710 **Logic**, scientific reasoning, the art of reasoning.
 710 **Syllogism**, a formal argument consisting of *premises* and *conclusion*
 Ex.—Major Pr., All men are mortal. *Minor Pr.*, I am a man.
 Con., Therefore I am mortal.
 1282 **Sophistry**,⁶¹⁹ **Fallacy**, a deceitful argument, an error.
 1322 **Suasion**, the influence of reason. It is **Persuasion**, when effectual.
 805 **Hypothesis**, a supposition for the purpose of argument.
 859 **Cor'ollary**, an inference or conclusion.
 1290 **Postulate**, something assumed without proof.
 1268 **Reason**, *n* the intellect, a cause; *v.* to dispute or argue.
 1172 **Altercation**, an angry dispute.

clxxiv.—**WISDOM.**¹²⁸¹

- 42 **Prudence**, practical wisdom, *providence, foresight. L. prudens.*
 604 **Judicious**, having sound or good judgment.
 1279 **Omniscience**, infinite wisdom, all knowledge.
 Magi, the ancient eastern philosophers, especially of Persia.
 Prejudice, judgment formed before the knowledge of facts; a bias
 against,—the opposite of a **predilection**.¹²²⁸

clxxv.—**EXAMINATION,**¹⁰⁰⁷ **PROOF.**

- 1298 **Interrogate**, to question. 852 **Investigate**, to look carefully into.
 920 **Analyze**, to examine a thing by separating it into its simplest elements.
 1363 **Explore**, to examine an unknown place.
 1267 **Inquest**, legal inquiry into the cause of violent⁶³⁴ death.
 898 **On the Tapis** (*ee*), under consideration; literally "on the carpet."
 1173 **Identify**, to ascertain the identity.
 124 **Axiom**, a truth too obvious to need proof.
 120 **Incontrovertible**, not to be disputed.

clxxvi.—ANSWER, DECLARE.

882 **Rejoinder**, a reply to an answer.

1089 **Repartee**, a witty reply. 878 **Retort**, a rude reply.

Asseverate, to declare most solemnly : *fr. L.*

692 **Recant**, to recall a former declaration.

Placard, F., a hand-bill or public notice.

clxxvii.—DOUBT.

1367 **Dis'putable**, doubtful, liable to dispute.

Demur, to hesitate, to doubt¹³¹⁰ See *cxv.*

70 **Quer'ulous**, fretful, peevish. **Fastidious**, over nice : *fr. L.*

282 **Cynic**, a snarler, a scoffer.

1322 **Dissuasive**, tending to dissuade against.

146 **Dilemma, G.**, a vexatious alternative.

clxxviii.—REMEMBER.

1391 **Memorable**, worthy to be remembered.

Memorial, Souvenir, F., that which reminds one of something.

Memorandum, L., a note to aid the memory

Memorabilia, L., things worthy of remembrance.

1318 **Reminis'cence**, recollection. 828 **Register**, a record, ¹³⁰⁸ certificate.

1317 **Mnemonics**, artificial aids to the memory.

1317 **Amnesty**, forgiveness for political offences.

1278 **Ignore**, to pass a thing over as if *unnoticed*.

clxxix.—DUTY.¹⁰¹⁷

1017 **Dev'oir**, duty. 885 **Implicit**, unquestioning.

572 **Obeisance (ā)**, an act of respect.

Behoove, to become one, or to be to one's *behoof* or advantage.

729 **Dec'orous**, decent, proper. **Deco'rum, L.**, propriety.

1136 **Exem'plary**, worthy of imitation.

Chastity, purity of thought, word and action. *L. castus*, chaste.

clxxx.—GUILT.

62 **Obloquy**, reproach, disgrace. 1335 **Heinous (ān)**, hateful, enormous.

621 **Lache, F.**, an omission of duty, a fault.

1236 **Covetous**, greedy. 42 **Invidious**, *envious*, unfair.

17 **Mischief**, malice, damage. Adj. *mis'chievous*.

1184 **Ob'durate**, stubborn. **Atrocious (L. atrox)**, bloody, fierce.

1220 **Malign**, ²²⁶ tending to evil. 687 **Inim'ical**, unfriendly.

clxxxi.—FALSE.

- 670 **Fictitious**, imaginary. **Spurious**, not genuine : *fr. L.*
 622 **Mendacity**, falsehood. **Equivocation**, deceit without actual falsehood, by using words of *double meaning*.
 399 **Sycophant**, ¹³¹³ one who curries favor by talebearing.*
 620 **Illusion**, a deceptive appearance, an error.
 174 **Subterfuge**, a trick or feint. **Tergiversate**, to shift, evade.
Disguise, a dress assumed for deception : *fr. F.*
 822 **Factitious**, artificial. **Ad'ula'tor**, *L.*, a flatterer.
Inveigle (*ā*), to decoy into a snare. *F.*, *aveugler*, to blind.
 862 **Concoct**, to prepare : to make a dish.
 757 **Finesse**, *F.*, artifice, nice management.

* Because the Greek sycophants informed on those who mugged figs.

clxxxii.—FEAR AND COURAGE.

- 495 **Portent**, a sign of ill. **Awe**, dread of a superior being.
Aghast, terror struck, as if one had seen a ghost.
 850 **Obsequious**, over respectful. **Pustillanimous**, ¹²⁵⁸ cowardly.
Chime'ra, *G.*, an idle bugbear. **Harebrained**, giddy, wild.
Daunt, to frighten off. **Poltroon**, a coward : see ccxv.
 981 **Pertinacity**, perseverance, stubbornness.
 619 **Expugn**, to drive out a foe, to take by assault.

clxxxiii.—PRIDE.

- Self**, too high a sense of one's own merits or importance.
Selfism (*G. ego, I.*), continual thoughts of one's *self*.
 715 **Aughty**, proud, high minded. **Hauteur** (*hotur*), haughtiness.
Nonchalance, *F.*, indifference, coolness.
 1346 **Contemn**, to despise.
 324 **Con'tum-e-ly**, reproach, insult. **Prusque**, *F.*, rudely blunt.
 147 **Presumption**, taking too much on one's self.
 1262 **Opinionative**, too much set on one's own opinion.
Supercilious, disdainful, ¹¹¹² *L. supercilia.*, the eyebrows.

clxxxiv.—COURTESY.

- 99 **Suavity**, sweetness of manner.
Solicit, to court, to beg favor : *fr. L.*
 1337 **Compla'cent**, pleased with one's self and others.

- 1337 **Complaisant**, *F.*, obliging. 1011 **Accommodate**, to suit, to oblige.
 805 **Courteous**, (*ur*), polite. **Deb'onair''**, *F.*, genteel, elegant.
 1275 **Demure**, more innocent in appearance than in reality.
 65 **Affable**, conversable, 129 frank—willing to converse freely.

clxxxv.—**APPROVAL, PLEASURE.**

- 696 **Acquiesce**, to consent by silence.
 116 **Ac'ceptable**, agreeable, 179 worthy of acceptance.
 1015 **Appreciate**, to value duly.
 1297 **Ex'quisite**, choice, select. 185 **Ecstasy**, excessive joy.
 410 **Halcyon**, calm and pleasant : also the kingfisher.

clxxxvi.—**PITY.**¹²²⁰

- 1371 **Solace**, comfort. 1383 **Sympathy**, fellow feeling, compassion.¹³⁸²
 1327 **Philan'thropist**, 506 one loving all mankind.
Alms,* aid given to the poor and wretched.
 1110 **Benef'icence**, good deeds.
 236 **Benign**, kind, gracious, favourable.

* *G. eleemos'una*, through the French *almesee*.

clxxxvii.—**LAUGHTER.**

- Gayety**, light heartedness, mirth : *fr. F.*
 997 **Farrago**, a nonsensical medley. **Facetiae**, *L.*, witticisms.
Exhilarate, to raise the spirits : *L. hil'aris*, blithe.
Railery (*rad*), satirical wit : *fr. F.* **Grotesque**, quaint, strange.
Cocagne, an imaginary place of idleness and delight : hence, with its derivative, **Cockney**, applied to London.
 147 **Vaga'ry**, a wild frolic, a freak.²⁵⁷

ACTIONS AND QUALITIES.¹¹⁵³

clxxxviii.—**TO UNITE.**

- Incorporate**, to unite as part of a body.
 923 **Cohere**, to be united by the attraction of cohesion.
 918 **Annex**, to unite or add at the end.
 1147 **Consolidate**, **Coalesce** (*L. alen'cere*, to grow to become solidly joined to).
 182 **Constit'uent**, joined inseparably. **Visc'u**, sticky *L. viscus*, glue.

- 145 **Contiguous**, joined at the borders, touching. Der. **contigu'ity**.
 555 **Concomitant**, associated with, united. **Melange**, *F.*, a mixture.

clxxxix.—TO STRIKE, TO BREAK.

- 27 **Efface**, to erase, 845 to strike out. **Expunge**, 933 to blot out.
 945 **Infringe**, to break a law or an agreement.
 928 **Dissever**, to separate, or break off.
 634 **Inviolable**, not to be broken. 652 **Bur'glary**, house-breaking.
Frangible, easily broken, *fragile*, *frail*.
 940 **Disruption**, a breaking off.

cxc.—TO SEND, TO ORDER.

- Despatch**, to send off in haste. *F. dépêcher*.
 974 **Delegate**, to send on an embassy, to entrust.
 578 **Remand**, to order a messenger back, or recall an order.
 973 **Transmit**, to send from one place to another.
Dim'issory, dismissing, granting leave to depart.
 1014 **Per'emptory**, impatient and positive in command.
 853 **Seria'tim**, *L.*, in regular order or *series*.
 850 **Consec'utive**, following in order.
Bespeak, to order goods beforehand.
Routine, *F.*, a stated order of proceeding.

cxci.—TO DRIVE.

- 19 **Precip'itate**, to throw headlong.
 854 **Repulse**, to repel a charge in battle.
Drift, to be *driven* by wind or tide.
 954 **Dispel**, to scatter or drive away.
Goad, to urge forward by desire or fear.
 859 **Intrude**, to push in uninvited. **Protrude**, to thrust forward.

excii.—FORCE. 635

- 207 **Invalidate**, to weaken an argument. **Valid**, strong to convince.
 955 **Coerce**, to restrain by moral or legal force.
 1294 **Im'petus**, *L.*, the force derived from quick motion.
 1165 **Momentum**. *L.*, the force of impact, the product of the weight of a body multiplied by its rate of motion.
 955 **Impact**, collision or striking together.
 1280 **Vehemence**, force of motion, or intensity of feeling.

Recoil, the rebound when a force is removed : *fr. L.*

In abeyance, *F.*, not at present in force.

exciii.—**POWER**, *F.*, *pouvoir*, **SUCCESS**.

146 **Incapacitate**, to make incompetent. **Paramount**, *F.*, sovereign.

554 **Predominate**, to have a superior power, to be in greater numbers.

204 **Omnipotent**, almighty, all powerful.

822 **Efficacious**, having power to produce a desired effect.

921 **Paralyze**, to loosen the control of the nerves, and therefore the power of action, and sense of feeling.

Eclat, (*aw*), *F.*, showy public success, applause.

461 **Prestige**, *F.*, the moral advantage gained by past success.

exciv.—**TO FALL**.

1002 **Relapse**, to fall back into sickness or error.

440 **Prostrate**, to fall in worship, to throw down.

Collapse, to shrivel up when not distended by air.

117 **Subside**, to sink to the bottom. **Drizzle**, to fall like mist.

1134 **Attenuated**, thin, "falling away." 1001 **Cadence**, a fall of the voice.

excv.—**TO GO, TO MOVE**.

159 **Retrograde**, *v.* to go back : *a.* backward.

159 **Transgress, Trespass**, *fr. F.*, to go over the bounds of duty.

128 **Invade**, to go into a country as an enemy.

662 **Deviate**, to go out of the way.

Permeate, to pass through the pores of the body : *fr. L.*

156 **Transitory**, passing away, not lasting, *transient*.

671 **Inert**, sluggish, motionless. 1377 **Dilatory**, slow, sluggish.

Chattels, movable property. See *caterer*, p. 116.

1165 **Automaton**, 169 a self-moving machine.

164 **Motive**, *a.* causing motion; *n.* an incitement.

827 **Agitate**, to move forcibly.

168 **Immobility**, resistance to motion, coolness of temper.

excvi.—**TO WALK, TO RUN**.

172 **Perambulate**, to walk about. 924 **Transfix**, to run through or pierce.

Promenade, *F.*, a place for walking about in.

Elope, to run away from parental or marriage control : *fr. leap*.

1330 **Collision**, a running together of two hard bodies.

504 **Abscond**, to run away or hide from justice.

cxvii.—TO TURN.¹³⁰

¹¹³ **Diverge**, to turn from a central point.

Converge, to tend towards a central point.

¹²⁹ **Divert**, to turn out of the course. **Bias**, bent, inclination : *fr. F.*

Reciprocate to act mutually, ¹¹⁷⁵ to return favors. *L. recip'rocus.*
mutual.

¹³⁰¹ **Retrieve**, to turn failure into success.

cxviii.—TO STRIP, TO COVER.⁹⁷⁸

⁹¹² **Denude**, to strip off the clothes.

⁹⁰⁴ **Divest**, to strip off, to take away.

²⁶⁸ **Excoriate**, **Flay**, to strip off the skin.

⁹¹⁰ **Palliate**, to excuse. Compare the old word "to cloke."

⁹⁰⁹ **Envelop**, to cover with a wrapping.

⁷³⁹ **Immerse**, to plunge into water.

⁴²⁸ **Inundate**, to overwhelm with water.

Ensnore, to take shelter behind : *fr. Ger.*

⁹⁷⁶ **Integument**, the natural covering for an animal or vegetable.

cxix.—TO GIVE, TO LEAVE.

¹⁰¹⁸ **Relinquish**, to give up an undertaking or claim.

¹¹⁶⁴ **Surrender**, ⁹⁶⁸ **succumb**¹²⁰ to yield to a victor.

Donation,* a gift. **Pardon**,* to forgive.

Douceur (*doosehr*), *F.*, a bribe. **Indue**, to furnish : *fr. L.*

Eschew, to leave off, from a sense of disapproval : *fr. Ger.*

Desuetude (*we*), disuse : *fr. L.* **Guerdon**, *F.*, a reward, a gift.

Adieu, i. e., I commend to you God, in *F.*, a *Dieu*.†

* *L. donum*, a gift. † So good bye is God be wi' ye.

cc.—TO TAKE.

¹¹⁷¹ **Alienate**, to take away the affections.

⁶⁴¹ **Bereave**, to take away children or friends.

¹²⁰⁶ **Arrogant**, apt to take too much to one's self.

Mesh, to take game in a net : *fr. Ger.*

⁹¹¹ **Dismantle**, to disarm a fort or a ship of war.

cxi.—TO SET, TO PUT.

¹¹⁴⁸ **Appropriate**, to set apart for a special purpose.

¹²⁴⁶ **Consecrate**, to devote to sacred uses.

¹⁸² **Constitute**, to give existence to.

⁹²¹ **Release**, to set free from captivity. *F. relâcher.*

⁹⁰⁴ **Invest**, to put in office by giving the appropriate dress.

Instal, to put in office by putting into the *place* of office.

⁸⁰³ **Transpose**, to put each in the room of the other.

¹¹⁹³ **Adjourn**, to put off to a future day.

¹¹⁹⁶ **Procrastinate**, to delay ¹³⁷⁷ from day to day.

¹³⁷⁰ **Repudiate**, to put away and disown.

ccii.—TO DRAW.

¹¹³² **Elongate**, to lengthen out.

⁹⁷¹ **Protract**, to prolong the time.

Inhale, to draw in breath : *fr. L.*

⁷⁷⁴ **Delineate**, to draw or portray.

⁸⁷⁸ **Extort**, to draw or drag by force.

Cajole, to draw on by flattery : *fr. F.*

Shrivel, to be drawn together, to wither.

⁹¹⁹ **Develop**, to grow or unfold, to draw out.

cciii.—TO CUT.

⁹³¹ **Rescind**, to repeal, to cut off.

⁹³³ **Epit'ome**, a compression, an abridgment. ¹¹²⁹

Lacerate, to tear or cut to pieces : *fr. L.*

Mutilate, to cut off so as to render imperfect : *f. L.*

⁴⁹⁰ **Excavate**, to cut out hollows in the earth.

³³² **Eradicate**, to cut or pull up by the roots.

¹¹³¹ **Curtail**, ⁹³⁵ to cut short, retrench. ⁹³⁶

cciv.—TO CHANGE.

¹²⁹ **Convertible**, able to be changed into something else.

Conversion, a change into another state or creed.

¹¹⁷⁵ **Mutable**, liable to change.

¹¹⁷⁶ **Vicissitude**, a change of fortune or of the seasons.

Transmute, to change into another substance.

¹²⁰⁶ **Innovation**, the introduction of a novelty.

⁸⁷² **Revolution**, an entire and radical change, a turning round.

⁹⁰⁶ **Crisis**, *G.*, the time when an ¹³⁹⁵ excitement or fever has reached its height and time of change.

- 116 **Emendation**, a correction of an error in books.
 614 **Amendment**, a change for the better in morals.
 129 **Diversity**, variety, 1177 change.
 800 **In lieu of**, in place of, instead 500 of.

ccx.—**TO DESTROY.**⁸⁰⁰

- Quash**, to destroy or crush : *fr. S.* 181 **Catas'trophe**, a sad accident.
 461 **Extinguish**, to put out a flame.
 357 **Dilapidate**, to pull down a building.
 233 **Extirpate**, to root out or exterminate.
 1081 **Annihilate**, to destroy entirely. **Jeopardy**, risk, hazard : *fr. F.*
Devastate, to cause ruin and destruction. *L. vasture.*
 800 **Indestructible**, not to be destroyed. **Impair**, 1121 to damage.

ccvi.—**EFFORT.**⁸²⁵

- 523 **Feasible**, that may be done. 177 **Des'ultory**, by fits and starts.
 1301 **Irretrievable**, not to be retrieved or regained.
 500 **Abortive**, **Futile**, *fr. L.*, vain, ineffectual, fruitless.
Indefatigable, untiring, unwearied.

ccvii.—**CLEAR, OPEN.**

- 50 **Clarify**, to clear from sediment. **Explicit**, clear, plain.
Filter, to purify water, &c., by straining : *fr. S. f-ell*, cloth.
 885 **Ex'plicate**, to clear away difficulties, to explain.
 613 **Excu'pate**, to clear from a charge of crime.
 682 **Obvious**, clear to the eye or mind.
Obscure, the opposite of obvious : *fr. L.*
 1314 **Transparent**, clear, so as to admit light.
Limpid, clear as running water : *fr. L.*
 41 **Perspicuous**, clear to the understanding.
 979 **Disclose**, 544 **Divulge**, to make public what was secret.
 566 **Communicable**, **Affable**, not reserved.
 929 **Fissure**, an opening in rock, wood, &c.
 642 **Incisure**, an opening made by cutting.

ccviii.—**SHUT, SECRET.**

- 979 **Exclude**, to shut out. **Incarcerate**, *cr. L.*, to imprison.¹⁴⁰
 979 **Cloister**, a convent. **Immure**, to shut up within walls (*L. muri*).

- Recluse**, one who shuts himself up for study or retirement.⁹⁷³
⁹⁶³ **Clandes'tine**, secret, from fear of public censure.
¹³⁰⁷ **Confidant**, one to whom another's secrets are told.
⁵⁰⁴ **Rec'ondite**, hid from the common mass of mankind.
Em'issary, a secret political agent, a spy.
¹⁸⁰ **Conventicle**, a secret meeting in time of religious persecution.
¹³⁰⁰ **Perdu**, *F.* hidden, lost.

ccix.—**EQUAL.**

- ²⁰⁷ **Equivalent**, equal in value. **Tantamount**,³⁰⁴ equal in meaning.
¹²⁹⁴ **Competent**, able to do the work undertaken.
¹⁰⁶⁶ **Equitable**, just, fair. ¹⁰⁶⁵ **Nonpareil**, *F.*, having no equal.
Adequate, equal or sufficient for.

ccx.—**FREE.**

- ¹⁴⁰ **Emancipate**,¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁰ **Manumit**, to free from slavery.
¹³⁶¹ **Exonerate**,¹⁰²⁰ **Acquit**, to declare free from guilt.
⁹¹⁹ **Absolve**, to loosen from an obligation.
¹³⁴³ **Spontaneous**,¹³¹² **Voluntary**, proceeding from free will or one's own accord.¹⁰⁸
⁵⁷³ **Munificent**, generous, free in giving.
¹²⁰ **Unencumbered**, free from obstacles or encumbrances.
⁷⁹⁶ **Unembarrassed**, free from debt, or from diffidence.¹³⁰⁷

ccxi.—**HARD.**

- ⁸²⁹ **Laborious**, hard to do : willing to work hard.
⁹⁵⁹ **Abstruse**, hard to understand.
¹³⁸¹ **Onerous**, hard, burdensome. ⁶⁴² **Impervious**, not to be pierced.
⁸⁹ **Remorseless**, without pity. ¹³⁰³ **Inveterate**, hardened by time.
¹²³⁵ **Inex'orable**, not to be moved by entreaty.

ccxii.—**SOFT, LOOSE.**

- Bland**, soft, gentle, pleasant : *fr. L.* **Mellow**, soft with ripeness.
Flaccid, (*aks*), soft from wilting or decay : *fr. L.*
¹¹⁴⁸ **Mitigate**, to alleviate, to be less severe.
⁹²³ **Incoherent**, loose and unconnected in sense.
⁹²⁵ **Incompact**, not firmly united in the parts.
⁹¹⁹ **Dissolute**, loose and careless in morals.
Undo, to loosen, also to ruin.
Dis'solubil'ity, liability to be dissolved.

ccxiii.—FULL.

- 1100 **Plenteous**, full, abundant. 1302 **Reper'tory**, a storehouse.
 330 **Accrue**, to be added to. **Thorough**, complete, perfect.
 423 **Redound**, to conduce to. **Redundant**, superabundant.
 1088 **Sati'ety**, a sense of disgust from over fullness.
Cloy, to disgust by repletion.¹⁰³⁷
 626 **Exaggerate**, to go beyond the truth.
 1340 **Ennui**, *F.*, disgust from satiety or idleness.

ccxiv.—REMARKABLE.

- 1108 **Unique**, alone of its kind, *sui gen'ris*.^{2,3}
Phoenix, a phenomenon, the only one of the kind. See p. 157.
 244 **Egregious**, extraordinary, uncommon.
 706 **Eccentric**, whimsical, odd. **Gorgeous**, remarkably splendid.
Piquant, *F.*, full of zest. **Poignant** (*oin*), *F.*, sharp.
 1087 **Grandeur**, *F.*, greatness, magnificence.

ccxv.—MEAN.

- Squalor**. *L.*, filth, sordidness, der. adj. **squalid** (*ol*).
 701 **Mediocre**, **Ordinary**, average, middling.
Puny, pitifully small or weak. See *puise*, cxlix.
 1346 **Contemptible**, **Paltry**.⁴¹ **Des'picable**, mean, worthy of contempt.
 1321 **Parsimony**, meanness, penuriousness.† **Minute**, of small size.
 585 **Ignoble**, of low origin. **Menial**, low in condition, servile: *fr. F.*
Malversation, a mean breach of trust.
 * This, and *palter*, from *poltroon*, *F.* a wretch who has cut off his thumb
 (*L. pollex*), to avoid serving in war. † *L. pen'uria*, poverty.

WORDS DERIVED FROM PROPER NOUNS.

I.—PLACES.

- | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| artesian wells, those of }
very great depth } | Artois, | albertite coal, }
albertine oil, } | Albert Co., N.B. |
| agate, a jewel, R. Acha'tes, Sicily. | | babble, ¹ senseless talk, | Babel. |
| arabesque, see cxxxiii. | Arabia. | bayonet, | Bayonne. |
- ¹ Or from *babe*.

Billingsgate, abuse,	² Billingsgate.	gamboge, yellow,	Cambodia.
calico,	Calico.	gingham, a cotton	Guineamp (<i>Fr.</i>)
canary, a bird, a wine,	Canary.	gantlet, or gantlope, ³	Ghent.
chestnut,	Kas'tanon (<i>A. Min.</i>)	gascnade, boasting,	Gasc.
copper, cypress, crape,	Cypri.	hack wine,	Hochheim (<i>Ger.</i>)
cretaceous, chalky : crayon	Cret.	Hollands gin	Holland.
chalcedony, a gem,	³ Chalced.	Hollands men	Holland.
china, see xcvi.	China.	Huronian rock	L. Huron.
cravat, a neck cloth,	Croatia.	indigo, tamarind,	India.
cambric, a cloth,	Cambray.	jean-ville cotton,	Jaen (<i>Sp.</i>)
canter, a moderate	} Canterbury	jet, a mineral	R. Gage's (<i>A. M.</i>)
gallop,		jalap, see xliii.	Xalapa (<i>Mex.</i>)
caraway seed,	Caria (<i>A. Min.</i>)	Jurassic rocks,	Mt. Jura.
cayenne pepper,	Guiana.	Laurentian rocks,	Lawrence.
champagne wine,	Champagne.	laconic, brief in	Laconia (<i>Gr.</i>)
cherry,	Cer'asus (<i>A. Minor</i>).	speech.	
chocolate,	Choco (<i>Venez.</i>).	madeira wine,	Madeira.
Corinthian architecture,	Corinth.	magnet, magnesia,	Magnesia.
currant,	do.		A. M.
cordovan leather,	Cor'dova.	malmscy wine,	Malsia (<i>Gr.</i>)
cordwainer a shoemaker,	do.	meander, to wind	R. Meander
damask, damascene,	} Damascus.	about,	(A. M.)
damson,		milline	Milan.
Doric architecture, Doris	Greece).	morocco leather,	Morocco.
diaper, figured linen,	⁴ Ypres, <i>Bel.</i>	muslin,	Mosoul (<i>A. Turk.</i>)
delf, earthenware,	Delft.	nankeen cloth,	Nankin.
ermine,	Armenia.	port wine,	Oporto.
frieze cloth,	Friesland.	pistol,	Pistoja (<i>It.</i>)
flannel ?	Llanillo, (<i>Wales</i>).	peach, fairy ?	Persea.
gypsy ?	Egypt.	phoenix, ccxiv,	Phoenicia.
gutta percha,	Percha I., Malay.	polka,	Poland.
gin,	Geneva.	paduasoy, a silk	Padua.
guinea fowl, guinea,	Guinea.	Permian rocks,	Perm. <i>Rus.</i>

² A fish market in London, notorious for the scurrilous language of the saleswomen.

³ In A. Minor—The scene of one of the first four Councils of the Christian Church.

⁴ Pronounced *Eeper*. It is a cloth of Ypres.

⁵ Not the glove but a name of punishment—the punishment of the stocks—between two files of men, who ruck at him as he

prussic acid, prussiate of potash, spruce	P.	sardine, a fish, } sardonic feigned }	Sardinia.
pheasant,	R. Phœnix. ⁶	sherry wine	Xeres.
quince, a fruit.	Cydon (<i>Chate</i>).	silesia, a linen stuff,	Silesia.
romance, romantic	Rome.	spaniel,	Hispaniola.
rhubarb, &c.	Rh.	tarentula, a spider,	Tarento.
Rhenish wine	Rhine.	tariff, rate of duties,	Tarifa.
scallion, an onion, } shalott, do. }	Scal.	Tokay, a wine	Tokay (<i>Aus.</i>)
sarcenet silk,	Saracen.	tope, a jewel.	To'paze.
Syenite rocks,	Syene.	trine, a mineral,	Trine.
spa, a mineral spring, Spa (<i>Belg.</i>)	Spa.	turquoise, lii.	Turkey.
shalloon, a stuff.	Chaloon (<i>Fr.</i>)	straw hat,	Tuscany.
stramonian, a mineral, Stron.	Stron.	steward,	Worstead (<i>Norfol.</i>)
saronyx, a jewel,	Sardis.	umber,	Umbria (<i>It.</i>)

II.—PERSONS.

- Academy.
- Academy, see cliii.
- Arian, a Unitarian, see cix.
- Arminians, Socinians.
- August, the month.
- Blanket.
- Burke, to murder.
- bacchanalian, drunken : debauch.
- cannibals, lxxi.
- ⁶ E of the Black Sea.
- ⁸ Now Assouan.
- ⁹ This fowl being popularly supposed to come from the East instead of from America. Its French name, *d'inde*, perpetuates the same error.
- ¹¹ See Collier, Hen. I. Some derive blanket from *F. blanc*, white.
- Acade'mos, an Athenian, whose grounds Plato taught.
- Hassan, an Oriental prince, 17th Cent., whose followers murdered him at his bidding : or *hasheesh*, he.
- Arius, the heresiarch and opponent of Athanasius at the Council of Nice, A.D. 325.
- followers of Arminius and Socinius, opponents of Calvin
- Augustus Caesar — called before *sexti'us*, i. e., sixth.
- Thomas Blanket, one of the Flemings who settled at Worstead.¹¹
- Burke, the murderer.
- Bacchus, the ancient god of wine.
- The Caribs of the W. Indies.
- ⁷ The ancient name of the Volga.
- ⁸ An island in the Red Sea.

camelia, a flower.

ceremony, cereal crops (p. 5).

colossal, huge.

cicerone ¹²

chemistry. ¹³

dahlia, xliii.

daguerre'-otype (*air*).

dolomite, a form of limestone.

davy-lamp, for miners.

dunce, a blockhead.

epicure'an, self indulgent.

Easter, a church feast.

Friday.

fuchsia, a flower.

frankincense, frank, franchise, }
franklin.

galvanism, lxxv.

guillotine, clv.

hercu'lean, vast, laborious.

hygiene, see clvii.

hermetical, chemical, close.

hector, to bully.

hymene'al, p. 105.

January.

Jesuit.

Camelli, a Spaniard, who brought them from the East.

Ceres, the ancient goddess of corn.

the Colossus at Rhodes : see cxxxi.

Cicero, the Roman orator.

Cham, i. e., Ham, put for Egypt.

Prof. Dahl, a Swedish botanist, its discoverer.

Mons. Daguerre, a Frenchman, who invented it.

M. Dolomieu, a French geologist.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist.

Duns Scotus, one of the "Schoolmen" of the 13th Cent.

Epicu'rus, a Greek philosopher.

Eostre, a Saxon goddess, perhaps the same as *Hertha*, the earth.

Freya or Friga, the Gothic *Venus*.

Prof. Fuchs, a German botanist, discoverer.

the Franks.

Signor Galvani, an Italian, who discovered it.

M. Guillotin, its introducer.

Hercules, a classic demigod of unequalled strength.

Hyge'ia, the G. goddess of health.

Hermes, G. name of Mercury.

Hector, the Trojan champion in the Iliad.

Hymen, the Latin god of marriage.

Janus, the first king of Italy.

a member of the "Society of Jesus," founded by Loyola.

¹² Pron. *cheechero'ny* : it means a loquacious guide in Italy.

¹³ The Egyptians were among the most ancient of the philosophers. Others give it from the Arabic, *kimai*, the secret art, or the Greek *chumos* juice.

jovial, jolly.

July.

June.

lazar-house, lazaretto.

Lutherans, German episcopalians.

magnolia, a blooming tree of N.A.

morphia, the principle of opium.

macadamized roads.

Machiavelian, crafty.

Mahometan

Maniche'an.

maudlin, foolishly sentimental.

mausole'um, a costly tomb.

May.

martial, warlike : March.

mercu'rial, active, sprightly.

Michaelmas.

morris dance.

Mosaic law.

myrmidon, see lxxix.

nicotine, the principle of tobacco.

orrery, an astronomical toy.

Jove.

Julius Caesar—called before *quintilis*, i. e., fifth.

Juno, Jove's wife, or from *juniores*: see May.

Lazarus, the leper.

Martin Luther, who began the German Reformation.

Magnol, a French botanist.

Morpheus, the god of sleep.

McAdam, a Scotchman, who originated the plan.

Machiavelli, an Italian statesman and writer.

a believer in Mahomet.

a follower of Manes, a Persian heretic of the 3rd Cent.

Mary Magdalen, who is generally painted as being in tears.

Mauso'lus, a Carian king, whose tomb was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Maia, the mother of Mercury—or from *major'es*—the month being dedicated to the older men, as the next month was the younger

Mars, the Latin god of war.

Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

Sep. 29th, the feast of St. Michael and all angels.

i. e., *moreauque* dance — from the Moors.

Moses, "the lawgiver."

the Myrmidons—troops of Achilles in the Trojan war.

M. Nicot, a French politician, who introduced the plant into France.

Boyle, Earl of Orrery, the patron of its inventor, Rowlev.

panic, a general fright.

palace.

pasquinade, cxxxvi.

philippic, an invective of speech.

platonie, calmly philosophical.

sterling, English money.

salic law.

stentorian, loud voiced.

simony.¹¹

slave.

Saturday : saturnine, grave.

Sarracenia, the pitcher plants.

serge and silk.

Socratic reasoning.

solecism, exli.

tantalize, to tease.

Thursday, Thurstan.

tontine, a table of life annuities.

vandalism, wanton destruction.

volcano, see I.

Wednesday, Wednesbury.

Pan, the god of shepherds, who spread terror by his monstrous shape and voice.

the Palatine Hill at Rome.

Pasquin, a Roman wit.

Philip of Macedon, denounced by the great orator Demosthenes.

Plato, a great Greek philosopher.

the Easterlings or Baltic traders.

the Salian Franks, who disallowed female heirs to the crown.

Stentor, the Greek herald at the Trojan war.

Simon Magus, see Acts viii, 18-24.

the Selavi, made bondsmen by the Germans and Venetians.

Saturn, Jupiter's father, or Seater, a Saxon god of similar repute.

Dr. Sarrazin, of Quebec, who sent the first specimens to the French botanist, Tournefort.

the Seres (Latin name of Chinese).

Reasoning by questions, after the manner of Socrates, the greatest of Grecian philosophers.

the Soloi of A. Minor, who spoke barbarous Greek.

Tan'talus, a criminal in the Greek myths, condemned to endless hunger and thirst, with food and drink ever just beyond his reach.

Thor, "the hammerer," the Gothic Hercules.

Cardinal Tonti, its inventor.

the Vandals, who ruthlessly ransacked the Italian palaces and churches.

Vulcan, the ancient god of fire and of smiths.

Woden, see clx.

¹¹ The sin of trading in church preferment.